

THE CRITIC.

VOL. XXIII.—No. 586.

SEPTEMBER 28, 1861.

Price 6d.; stamped 7d.

MINERALOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

Professor TENNANT, F.G.S., will commence a Course of Lectures on MINERALOGY, with a view to facilitate the study of Geology and of the application of mineral substances in the Arts. The Lectures will begin on Friday morning, October 4th, at nine o'clock. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday at the same hour. Fee, 2s. 6d. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—To CANDIDATES for the INDIA CIVIL SERVICE, and such as have been selected for BOMBAY. The Lecturer of ARABIC gives notice that he will COMMENCE his Course for 1861-62, on THURSDAY, October 3. Fees 4s. 4d. per term. For further information about this or any other Oriental Language, apply (by post) to G. W. LEITNER, Esq., King's College. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.—The ELECTION to the PROFESSORSHIP of ARABIC and HINDUSTANEE will be held on THURSDAY, October 10th, 1861.

Candidates are requested to send their applications and testimonials on or before that day to the Registrar of the University, from whom further particulars may be learned. By order, JAMES H. TODD, D.D., Registrar. Trinity College, July 1, 1861.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES, JERMYN-STREET, LONDON.

Director.—Sir RODERICK I. MURCHISON, D.C.L., &c. The Prospectus for the Session, commencing on the 7th Oct. next, will be sent on application to the Registrar. The Courses of Instruction embrace Chemistry, by Dr. Hofmann; Physics, by Prof. Tyndall; Natural History, by Prof. Huxley; Geology, by Prof. Ramsay; Mineralogy and Mining, by Mr. Warrington Smyth; Metallurgy, by Dr. Percy; and Applied Mechanics, by Prof. Willis. TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

ROYAL COLLEGES OF PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH.

The List of Subjects and Books for the Preliminary Examination in General Education required to be passed by Candidates for the Double Qualification in Medicine and in Surgery conferred jointly by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and for the separate Diploma of each College,—to be held on OCTOBER 26th, and on NOVEMBER 2nd, 9th, and 16th, 1861, and on FEBRUARY 1st, MAY 3rd, and AUGUST 2nd, 1862,—is now ready, and may be obtained on application to the Officer of either College.

The New Regulations for PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION, and for the PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, are also now ready.

The attention of intending Students of Medicine is especially requested to the following New Regulations, in accordance with a resolution of the Medical Council, applicable to all the Royal Colleges, Universities, and Licensing Boards:—1. That all Students of Medicine must be registered. 2. That those commencing medical study after September 1861 cannot be registered until they have passed a Preliminary Examination in General Education. 3. That except for those who have been detained by illness or other unavoidable cause, the Register of all Medical Schools must be closed within Fifteen days after the commencement of each Session.

ALEXANDER WOOD, President Royal College of Physicians. DOUGLAS MACLAGAN, President Royal College of Surgeons. Edinburgh, August 1861.

OWEN'S COLLEGE, MANCHESTER

(in connection with the University of London).—SESSION 1861-62. The COLLEGE will OPEN for the SESSION on Monday, the 7th October, 1861. The Session will terminate in July, 1862.

Principal.—J. G. GREENWOOD, B.A. COURSES OF INSTRUCTION will be given in the following departments, viz.:

Classics.—Professor J. G. Greenwood, B.A. Comparative Grammar, English. Language and Literature, Logic. Professor A. J. Scott, M.A. Mental and Moral Philosophy. Mathematics.—Professor A. Sandeman, M.A. Natural Philosophy.—Professor R. B. Clifton, B.A. History, Jurisprudence, and Political Economy.—Professor R. C. Christie, M.A. Chemistry (Elementary, Analytical). Professor Henry E. Roscal, and Practical).—coe B.A. Ph.D. F.R.S. Natural History (for this Session).—Professor W. C. Williams, F.R.S. Geology and Botany.—Professor T. Theodores, F.R.S. Oriental Languages.—Monsieur A. Pödevin, French.—Monsieur A. Pödevin, German.—Mr. T. Theodores, Elocution.—Mr. C. W. Davis, B.A.

EVENING CLASSES, for persons not attending the day classes, include the following subjects of instruction, viz.: English Language and Literature, Logic, Classics, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, History, Political Economy, Chemistry, Natural History, French, German, and Elocution.

ADDITIONAL LECTURES, on which the attendance is optional, and without fees, viz.: On the Greek of the New Testament; on the Hebrew of the old Testament; on the Relations of Religion to the Life of the scholar.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES. The VICTORIA SCHOLARSHIP, for competition in Classical learning; annual value 20l., tenable for two years.

The WELLINGTON SCHOLARSHIP, for competition in the critical knowledge of the Greek text of the New Testament; annual value 20l. tenable for one year.

The DALTON SCHOLARSHIPS, viz., two scholarships in chemistry, annual value 50l. each, tenable for two years; two scholarships in mathematics, annual value 25l. each, tenable for one year.

DALTON PRIZES in Chemistry will also be offered. The DALTON PRIZE in Natural History, value 15l., given annually.

Dinner will be provided within the College walls for such as may desire it. The Principal will attend at the College, for the purpose of receiving Students, on Thursday the 3rd, and Friday the 4th, October, from eleven a.m. to two p.m.

Further particulars as to the Day and Evening Classes will be found in prospectuses, which may be had from Mr. Nicholson, at the College, Quay-street, Manchester.

J. G. GREENWOOD, B.A., Principal. JOHN P. ASTON, Solicitor and Secretary to the Trustees, St. James's Chambers, South Kings-street, Manchester.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—BLONDIN'S

LAST ASCENT BUT THREE.—Monday next, Sept. 30, at Four o'clock. The Band of the Coldstream Guards will be in attendance. Admission, One Shilling; children half-price. Reserved seats, 1s., 2s., 6d., and 5s. extra.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—BLONDIN ON

MONDAY next will (by special desire) repeat the most EXTRAORDINARY and DARING FEAT ever attempted—taking a common four-legged chair on to the high rope, 100 feet from the ground, he sits, stands, and lounges on its seat or back; shifting the chair in every direction upon the rope, and balancing it on one or two legs. Other marvellous feats will precede and follow this performance. One Shilling.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.—In

January, 1863, Mr. Mudie advertised his intention to increase his Library by the addition of 100,000 Volumes per Annum. He has now the gratification of announcing that this design has been more than accomplished—upwards of Half a Million Volumes having been added since that date.

The Books thus provided consist chiefly of Works of History, Biography, Travel, and the Higher Class of Fiction, in the following proportion:—
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.....123,279
TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE.....71,646
FICTION.....237,546
MISCELLANEOUS, including Works of Science and Religion, and the Leading Reviews.....115,513

547,980
The present rate of increase will be continued during the ensuing Season, the preference being given, as before, to Works of permanent interest and value.
New Oxford-street, September, 1861.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS, and

FROM ANY CAUSE, may be provided against by an Annual Payment of 3s. to the RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY, which secures 1000l. at death by Accident, or 5l. weekly for injury. No extra premium for Volunteers. One Person in every Twelve insured is injured yearly by Accident. 75,000l. has been already paid as compensation.
For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, or at the Head Office, 64, Cornhill (late 5, Old Broad-street).
Annual Income 40,000l.—Capital One Million.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.
64 Cornhill, E.C., January 1861.

THE PRESS.

TO EDITORS.—The advertiser is prepared

to SUPPLY ARTICLES to a weekly or daily paper. His style is terse, pithy, vigorous, and concise. Apply to "SMUX," care of Mr. C. W. Black, 9, Catherine-court, Tower-hill.

PRESS.—An experienced REPORTER

and Practical Newspaper Man is open to any suitable EMPLOYMENT on a respectable Eastern Counties Journal. Address "ALPHA," No. 588, CRITIC Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—

A respectable steady young man wishes a RE-ENGAGEMENT as OVERSEER. Thoroughly acquainted with news, obbing, and bookwork. Unexceptionable reference. Address "J. T.," 35 William-street, Brighton.

A REVIEWER in one of the first London

Papers, having a most extensive knowledge of English and Foreign Literature, who can give the highest testimonials as to his capacity and specimens of his style, is open to an ENGAGEMENT.
Address "B.A.," 50, Lower Sloane-street, Chelsea.

TO PROPRIETORS and EDITORS OF

COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS.—An abridged REPORT of all proceedings in London, with a letter sent the night before publication containing the latest news, by a competent person, for a small salary.
Apply to "A. B.," No. 52, Upper North-place, Gray's-inn-road, London.

THE PRESS.—An EDITOR of ability and

many years' experience on the Press, just disengaged, seeks EMPLOYMENT as Editor or Sub-Editor of either a Metropolitan or Provincial Journal. Is an able writer, is well up in all the duties and details of a newspaper-office, and would be content with a moderate salary.
Address "W. R.," (No. 582), CRITIC Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C. Could bring many advertisements to a respectable paper.

TO be DISPOSED OF.—COUNTY

NEWSPAPERS.—A SHARE in TWO established COUNTY NEWSPAPERS, with good circulation and connection. A gentleman, with small capital, who would assist in the editorial department of the paper. If desired, the whole of either paper would be sold.
Address "H. J.," care of Mr. W. J. Clarke, jun., 4, Corbet-court, Gracechurch-street, London.

A PARTNER, of literary ability and business

capacity, is wanted by the Projectors of a New Journal, for establishing which all the arrangements are already matured, and which will present features of special novelty, insuring its circulation among numerous and influential classes of the community. Only a moderate capital required, to be exclusively employed, under his own supervision in developing the enterprise, which promises to prove speedily and abundantly lucrative.
Address "ZETA," Onwhyn's Newspaper Office, 1, Catherine-street, Strand.

NEWSPAPER PROPERTY.—To be

DISPOSED OF, the PLANT and COPYRIGHT of a well-established and flourishing WEEKLY NEWSPAPER in a large city. The paper has the largest circulation in the district, with a good advertising connexion, and is in thorough good repute. The plant comprises steam-engine, machine, type for sixty columns, and every office requisite. The premises, which consist of printing offices and large publishing offices combined, are well and centrally situated, and low rented. A good jobbing business is attached, with extensive plant, which may be taken at a valuation, or reduced to suit a purchaser.
Apply by letter to K. M., care of Mr. Thomas, Advertising Agent, 26, Brydges-street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.

THE ARTS.

FINSBURY SCHOOL OF ART, in connection with the Department of Science and Art, South Kensington.—The LADIES' MORNING CLASS for DRAWING and PAINTING will ASSEMBLE on Tuesday, October 1st, at St. George's-hall, Richmond-road, Islington. Fee for term of five months, 1l.; entrance fee, 2s.

JOSIAH HOULE, Hon. Secretary.

BURFORD'S PANORAMA—Now RE-OPENED with a new Panorama of NAPLES; also Messina and Switzerland. Day and evening. Admission reduced to 1s. Friday 2s. 6d. Open morning, from 10 till 5; evening, 7 till 10. Leicester-square.

THE CENTRAL TRAINING SCHOOL

of ART, at South Kensington, for Male and Female Students, and the Metropolitan Schools of Art, at 43, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, for Female Classes only (removed from 37, Gower-street), and at Spitalfields, Crispin-street; Finsbury, William-street, Wilmington-square; St. Thomas, Charterhouse, Goswell-street; Rotherhithe Grammar School, Deptford-road; St. Martin-in-the-fields, Castle-street, Long-acre; Lambeth, St. Mary's, Prince's-road; Hampstead, Dispensary-buildings; and Christchurch, St. George's-in-the-East, Cannon-street; will RE-OPEN on Tuesday, the 1st of October.
By Order of the Committee of Council on Education.

SALOON for ARTS and ANTIQUITIES.

A rich Collection of Antiquities, Old and Modern Paintings, Water-Colour Drawings, Engravings, Sculptures, Wood Sculptures, Armour, Carved Frames, Gems, &c. &c. is OPEN at Briern-street, 40, Munich. HEBER SPENGLER, Proprietor. Commences for purchase at public sales will be conscientiously executed.
The proprietor is permitted to refer to the CRITIC Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, as a voucher for his respectability.

PAINTING on GLASS.—A. LUSSON.

Painter on Glass of the Sainte Chapelle, 21, Rue de Laval, Paris.—Painted Glass, in every style, for the Decoration of Churches; Grisailles, Mosaic, Great Figures, Medallions, Legendaries; Fancy Subjects, such as Mosaic-age, Hunting and other Subjects, of the old style, or modern, for Rooms, Country Houses, &c. Sent free to all parts of England.

MUSIC.

MISS LEFFLER begs to inform her friends

and the public, that she has REMOVED to 34, Southampton-row, Russell-square, where all communications relative to engagements for English opera, concerts, oratorios, &c., can be sent.

THE FEMALE SCHOOL of ART, 43,

QUEEN-SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY, in connection with the Science and Art Department.—The AUTUMN SESSION will COMMENCE on the 1st of October. Classes for Geometry, Perspective, Model Drawing, Fruit and Flowers from Nature, Landscape, the Antique, and the Living Model Draped, Elementary and Applied Design, &c. The Class for Wood-Engraving meets three times a week. Prospectuses and Forms of Admission may be obtained at the School, 43, Queen-square.

By order, LOUISA GANN, Superintendent and Secretary.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Important Sale of Pictures by Ancient Masters.

JOHN HOLLAND is favoured with instructions from Mr. W. S. Lockwood to submit to public COMPETITION, at his Rooms, Market-street, Leicester, on Wednesday, October 16, a choice and rare collection of PAINTINGS, comprising specimens of the following masters:

Guido Reni Vandyck Teniers
A. Caraci Wouvermans Van Bloemen
Waterloo Baysdel Schedone, &c.
Also a collection of fine old Engravings and Etchings.

Full particulars are given in catalogues, which may be had of the Auctioneer, as above, and post-free on application. The pictures will be on view the day previous to and on the morning of sale. Sale to commence at Twelve precisely.

Paintures, Drawings, Engravings, Bronzes, and Objects of Art and Vertu; the property of Messrs. Thomas Agnew and Sons.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON, and

WOODS, respectfully give notice that they have received instructions from Messrs. Thomas Agnew, and Sons, to SELL BY AUCTION, at the Royal Exchange Rooms, Manchester, in OCTOBER, in consequence of the retirement from business of Mr. Thomas Agnew, the senior member of the firm, and owing to the contemplated extensive alteration of their premises, which necessitates the removal of the property, a large portion of their very valuable assemblage, including English PICTURES of high class, beautiful water-colour drawings, modern engravings, marbles, bronzes, ornamental porcelain and glass, decorative furniture, and numerous other objects of art and vertu.

Further notice will be given.

SOUTHGATE and BARRETT beg to

return their best thanks to their Friends for the support received during the past season, and take this opportunity of announcing that they are PREPARING for SALE by AUCTION, in OCTOBER NEXT, the entire remaining Copies of numerous finely illustrated and illuminated Works, important Galleries and Books adapted for presentation; also, a most extensive and interesting Collection of Books inquires and bound, being remainders from several Publishing houses.

And B. beg to state that property of a similar character can be introduced into these Sales, and they will be obliged by the lists being forwarded as early as possible. Fine-Art and Book Auction Rooms, 22, Fleet-street, London.

TO the BENEVOLENT.—The advertiser

would be happy to communicate with any charitable persons, who would be willing to contribute to the support of a private school for orphan children, which is greatly in need of assistance.
Address A. B. C., 16, London-house-yard, St. Paul's churchyard.

THE BOOKSELLERS' RECORD.

TO PRINTERS.—A well-practised READER on newspapers is open to an ENGAGEMENT, either in full, or as Assistant. References if required. Address "T. R.," Knights Templars' Coffee-house, 185, Fleet-street, W.C.

TO BOOKSELLERS and PUBLISHERS. WANTED, a SITUATION as CLERK, or any similar Employment, by a young man, 26 years of age, with a good knowledge of the above business. Writes a good hand, and understands book-keeping. Unexceptionable references as to character, &c. Address "C. C.," Mr. Freeman's, 102, Fleet-street, E.C.

PAPER.—ROYAL COLOSSEUM.—Dr. BACHHOFFNER, F.C.S., will shortly deliver a LECTURE on PAPER, its sources, manufacture, and numerous applications. Inventors and others anxious to give publicity to any novel uses of this material are respectfully invited to forward specimens.

A STATIONER and BOOKSELLER'S BUSINESS to be DISPOSED OF, suitable for an energetic man of business, who understands the retail trade. Established many years. Situation good. For particulars direct "G. S.," Messrs. Brookwell's, Pocket-book-makers, 64, Berwick-street, Soho.

TO BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS, NEWSVENDERS, and Others.—To be SOLD a BUSINESS, well established, in the above line; with good library, tea agency, perfumery, &c. attached; in one of the best positions in Brighton; the widow of the late proprietor being too ill to continue in the business. For cards to view and particulars apply to Mr. FARLEY, 12, Goswell-road, E.C. No agent need apply.

CONTRACT for PRINTING.—The General Finance Committee of the County of Lancaster are prepared to receive TENDERS for PRINTING required by the Clerk of the Peace and County Treasurer during the year 1861-62. Specimens of each of the forms required may be obtained at the office of the County Treasurer, 9, Chapel-street, Preston, and specifications of the conditions may be obtained from the County Treasurer. Tenders to be sent in, addressed, under seal, to the Chairman of the General Finance Committee, County Treasurer's office, Preston, on or before the 7th day of October, 1861.

BIRCHALL and WILSON,
Deputy Clerks of the Peace.
Preston, 16th September, 1861.

THE EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY.

APPOINTMENTS OFFERED.

FULL particulars of the following Appointments Offered are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY, Critic Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C. Notice.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose two stamps for the reply.

HEAD MATHEMATICAL MASTER of an endowed school in Suffolk. Experience in teaching, and specially in the preparation of candidates for military appointments, will determine the election. The vacancy will take place October 10. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4530, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

MATHEMATICAL MASTER. Wanted immediately, in a first class school near Edinburgh, a graduate of Cambridge. He must show experience and skill in teaching classes of boys. The course implies an acquaintance with the requirements of the civil and military services. Salary 100*l.*, with board and lodging. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4535, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

PRIVATE TUTOR, to read up a young man of eighteen, for an artillery appointment. Locality Bath. Applicants to send full particulars and terms. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4514, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

PRIVATE TUTOR. Wanted, in a clergyman's family, after the Michaelmas holidays, a tutor for four pupils. A graduate of Oxford or Cambridge in classical honours, and accustomed to tuition, would be preferred. Salary 80*l.* per annum. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4536, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

RESIDENT TUTOR required immediately by a country clergyman who receives a small number of pupils to prepare for Eton and Harrow. A public schoolman desired; a title can be given. Applicants to state qualifications, age, terms expected, &c. Locality, Warwickshire. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4538, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

RESIDENT TUTOR in a clergyman's family. Must be a good classical scholar. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4540, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

RESIDENT CLASSICAL MASTER in a holy orders will be required next January in a clergyman's private school of 50 boys, near London. Stipend 90*l.*, with board, lodging, and laundress. There is no clerical duty as such, but it may occasionally be had. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4542, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

RESIDENT ASSISTANT in a commercial school in Jersey, consisting of about ten boarders and forty day pupils. Requirements, moderate Latin, in addition to the usual subjects. Good discipline essential. An experienced teacher preferred, or a trained master. A personal interview in town desired. Salary from 30*l.* to 35*l.*, with board, lodging, and washing. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4544, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

SECOND MASTER of a grammar school in Surrey (near London). Requirements, Latin up to Virgil and Horace, general English and arithmetic. Salary 35*l.* (and laundress) the first year, 40*l.* the second. Wanted immediately. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4546, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT in a Lancashire classical and commercial school, to take the general management of fifty boys in the absence of the principal, which is seldom. Qualification required, Latin as far as Virgil and Horace, Greek grammar and Testament. Salary 40*l.* at first with board and washing. There are twenty boarders and thirty day pupils. Holiday on Saturdays. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4548, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT MASTER in a small boarding-school, consisting of 35 boys. Must be able to take the usual English routine, with Latin and drawing; a knowledge of algebra desirable. Locality, Cumberland. Salary from 40*l.* to 45*l.*. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4550, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT MASTER in a Wiltshire endowed school, to teach English, Latin, and French, elementary Greek, and mathematics. Alternate duty. Salary 50*l.*, with board and lodging. Applicants to forward testimonials: wanted immediately. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4552, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

JUNIOR ASSISTANT in a private school in North Wales. Must be able to take French, junior Greek and Latin, and English generally; age from 18 to 25. Salary from 25*l.* to 30*l.*. One possessed of gentlemanly manners indispensable. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4554, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

JUNIOR ASSISTANT in a Cheshire private school wanted immediately, for Latin, French, writing, &c. Salary 35*l.*. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4556, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

PUPIL TEACHER in a classical and mathematical school in Hampshire; age not less than 14. An elementary knowledge of Latin required. He will have to devote three hours daily to the younger pupils. Remuneration offered, instruction in classics, mathematics, and French, also board and lodging. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4558, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS to children residing in the country, about 15 miles from London. Must be competent to instruct a good English education, with French, music, drawing, and the rudiments of Latin and German. Applicants to state age, experience, qualification, salary, &c. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4560, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS wanted immediately, to instruct three little girls, under 12 years of age, in English and French, with good music and drawing. A comfortable home is offered, and 20*l.* per annum. Locality Essex. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4562, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS. A medical man, residing in the Midland Counties, is desirous of engaging a lady capable of teaching the rudiments of Latin, French, and music. There are four pupils, two boys aged 9 and 7, and two girls, 6 and 4. Sound Evangelical principles are necessary. A comfortable home is offered. The lady should not be less than 30 years of age. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4564, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in a farm-house, to instruct four children under 12 years of age, in a sound English education, with music and drawing. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4566, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in a preparatory school, exclusively for the sons of gentlemen in South Devon. Required a lady from 25 to 30 years of age, and capable of teaching the usual branches of English, with music to beginners. French desirable. A small salary or equivalent educational advantages are offered. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4568, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS to four young ladies, the eldest 13 years of age. Requirements required, English, French, harp, and piano, with willingness to superintend and devote herself completely to children's care. Locality Limerick. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4570, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in a private family residing in the country (Yorkshire), to teach two young ladies music and German. Singing and Italian would be an advantage. A superior pianist is required. Lodgings, but not board, will be found. Applicants to state salary required, and give references. An engagement for four or six months would be sufficient. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4572, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in an Essex school for young ladies. Must possess a thorough knowledge of plain and fancy needlework and arithmetic; music and drawing desirable, but not essential. A steady, conscientious and cheerful lady required; and one who is a member of a Christian Church preferred. Salary 15*l.*. She will have to be generally with the pupils during the day. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4574, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ENGLISH GOVERNESS. Wanted at Michaelmas, in a first-class ladies' school at the West-end of London, a lady to assist the principal in the education of her pupils, which are limited to twelve, and in taking charge of their wardrobes; in the latter duty she will receive ample assistance. The daughter of a professional man or merchant would be preferred. Must be accustomed to tuition and possess good testimonials. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4576, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

FRENCH TEACHER required immediately, or at Michaelmas. A French lady, not under 26 or 27 years of age, would be preferred, but this is not indispensable. Some experience in tuition, and a knowledge of music desirable. A comfortable home is offered, with 10*l.* per annum and laundress. No English lady need apply who has not been on the Continent. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4578, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

MORNING GOVERNESS at the West-end of London, for one pupil 15 years of age, and rather backward in her studies. Required a lady who is competent to instruct in English, French, piano, singing, and drawing. One would be preferred who possesses also a knowledge of Latin and German, if only rudimentary. Hours required from 10 a.m. to 1 or 2 p.m. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4580, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

TEACHER in a ladies' morning school, near London, to render four hours daily assistance in English, French, and music. It is necessary the applicant be a good disciplinarian, and able to command authority without demanding it. Age between 19 and 25. Remuneration offered, board and lodging, with the privilege of private tuition in the neighbourhood. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4582, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS PUPIL wanted in a ladies' school in a country town in Scotland to assist in teaching junior pupils English and music. In return are offered excellent educational advantages in English, French, German, music, and drawing. Charge moderate. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4584, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

APPOINTMENTS WANTED.

Full particulars of the following Appointments Wanted are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY, Critic Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C. Notice.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose two stamps for reply.

AS DAILY or OCCASIONAL TUTOR.

A French gentleman, having a part of his time engaged in tuition in the neighbourhood of Richmond, Surrey, wishes to have one or two more pupils in the same locality. He teaches French, German, and mathematics, also physical science, and all matters concerning the military profession. Terms 2*s.* 6*d.* per lesson. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4577, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS FRENCH and GERMAN MASTER

in a school, either resident or non-resident, or as PRIVATE TUTOR in a family, by a member of the University of Berlin, formerly Professor of Modern Languages at the Royal College, Dargun, and at the principal schools in Berlin; is the author of "French Conjugations made Easy," and of "All German Nouns in One Lesson." Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4579, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PRIVATE or VISITING TUTOR, or as ASSISTANT in or MANAGER of a school, by a gentleman who has been certificated by H. M.'s Government, and had ten years' experience in tuition. If a private engagement must be non-resident. No objection to reside in France. Terms moderate. Excellent references. Age 31. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4571, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR in a family, or SECOND

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THE CRITIC.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

IT IS A COMPLIMENT that but few sons grown up to man's ripe estate can appreciate as it deserves, when their father continues to bestow such particular attention on them, as to examine with periodical frequency the state of their hose, tongues, and breeches-pockets, and require an account to be given of each moment of their outgoings and incomings. Killing by kindness is about the very cruellest mode of putting the victim out of the world that the inventive barbarity of mankind has yet discovered. Just now the EMPEROR of the FRENCH has made the discovery that at Bordeaux, Marseilles, and Lyons, he has some model boys not of a very tender age, who have of late been working so well that they all deserve prizes. In order, however, that these prizes may be judiciously distributed, it has been found necessary to make strict inquisition into the lockers of the good boys in question. It would not do to give a big Latin dictionary to a youth who never intends to learn anything out of his native tongue, nor a prize sword to a juvenile Quaker. Not that the prize-men in question had anything to fear from the examination which started with the assumption that the examinees were all virtuous, differing only in degree. To quit generalities we may as well at once inform our readers that M. PERSIGNY has sent round circulars to the Prefects of Marseilles, Lyons, and Bordeaux, and, we believe, several other French cities, requesting them to have certain tabular schedules filled up by the editors of each of the journals within their jurisdiction. The schedules required each editor to furnish information as to his Christian name and surname; place and date of his birth; whether married or single, and, if married, number of children; salary; university degree; previous employment; scientific and literary works written by him; honorary distinctions. The census paper never struck greater consternation into the hearts of the old maids of a country village than did M. PERSIGNY's circular into the French provincial editors. Visions of Cayenne rose before their eyes, as the ghosts of defunct leading articles passed through their quaking memories in succession. Ill at ease, they hesitated and expostulated, when suddenly they were informed that they were thus marked for special exaltation. The *Constitutionnel*—a semi-official journal—gives the following curious explanation of the fiasco.

This is what took place: On the occasion of the *fête* of the 15th August the Minister of the Interior, in his solicitude for the departmental press, thought of proposing to the Emperor for the decoration of the Legion of Honour some of its most eminent members. But it so happened that there was an absolute want of the necessary information as to the position and personal character of the principal provincial journalists. In order to be better informed in future, the Minister naturally applied to the Prefects; but, in truth, he could not have anticipated that his instructions, which were marked by a spirit of kindness, should be so ill-understood and so singularly executed.

The Prefects appeared to have carried out the orders of the French Minister to the letter, and we are not surprised that each provincial editor (as described above) failed to discover from the somewhat alarming attentions of a pair of gendarmes that he was among the men whom the EMPEROR delighted to honour.

We read with some pleasure the letter of "AFRICANUS," which appeared under the heading of "The Great Gorilla Controversy" in the *Times* of Tuesday last. The writer has adopted, probably unconsciously, the arguments which had been advanced in these columns three days previously. We do not think that "AFRICANUS" has improved upon our own method of setting forth the arguments in question—indeed, the *Morning Advertiser*, in a leading article, to which we shall presently allude, pays us the doubtful compliment of saying that the plea in the *Times*, as it is certainly later in date, is also, if possible, "feebler" than our own—but we are glad that the *Times* has given circulation to the defence of a gentleman who, in our opinion, should never have been attacked—M. DU CHAILLU. We thought, last week, that we had disposed of the adverse testimony of Mr. R. B. WALKER, of Gaboon, and, despite the lengthy article which appeared in the *Morning Advertiser* of Wednesday last, we think so still. With the prophecies of the writer of that article we have nothing to do. What, indeed, can we say, when our contemporary insists that Professor OWEN will probably exclaim in 1865:

"Sir, the man was a mere pretender."

We know what Professor OWEN thinks and says at the present time. What reasons he will have for altering his opinions in 1865 we cannot surmise. Probably the same reasons which may weigh then with him will have a similar effect upon ourselves. At present we are very far from believing with our contemporary that M. DU CHAILLU "has had the good fortune to impose on Professor OWEN." But we care not to waste ink on these and similar rambling vituperations and prophecies. The sole gist of the *Morning Advertiser's* arguments may be stated in a very few words. "Mr. WALKER is not infallible. He has a right, like other fallible mortals, to change his opinions, and he has changed it." Then, we ask, why this change? Let Mr. WALKER state his reasons, which he has not done up to this time, unless the Editor of the *Morning Advertiser* has excised them with the vituperations which we are told were too violent to appear in the chastened columns of our contemporary. The heavy charge is brought against ourselves that we were quite ready to believe Mr. WALKER as long as his testimony made for M. DU CHAILLU; now that he testifies against

this gentleman he is no longer a credible witness. Nor is he in our eyes. When a man swears to an object having been undoubtedly black and then turns round and swears equally hard that the same was white, he is thrust out of court by common consent of all parties to the suit, unless he can give some good reasons for his change of opinion. This is Mr. WALKER's position, and it certainly is not an enviable one. We notice that a weekly contemporary, which had led its readers to expect a strong case against M. DU CHAILLU from Mr. WALKER's forthcoming letter, significantly prints that letter without comment.

On Monday last the *Times* commenced a leading article with the following sentence: "The BISHOP of ROCHESTER has taken a step which seems almost too good to be true." This "sensation" paragraph set us for a moment guessing at what the superlatively good deed of his Lordship of ROCHESTER might be, but despairing of being able to solve the enigma, we read on that "he requires a certificate from each candidate to the effect that he has power of voice sufficient for his public ministrations; that he has no impediment or hesitation; and that his manner of reading is not heavy or monotonous, but such as is well fitted for the sacred functions which he will have to discharge. His Lordship also requires every candidate to read before him previous to the ordination." Elsewhere, in the columns of the *Times*, the same words were repeated, with the addendum that "this regulation is likely to have the most beneficial effects, though Bishop WIGRAM is the first Bishop who has made it." On this supposition our contemporary based his leading article, which, to say the least of it, was very uncomplimentary to the clerical members of the Established Church. In it they were likened to "old women;" to London costermongers bellowing "Yarmouth bloaters" or Scotch fish-wives not more pleasantly shrieking "Caller Ou." Readers were assured that "in any other profession such an order would be taken for granted," and that for the want of it nearly all clergymen "are gentlemen who can talk well enough in a drawing-room, but who no sooner open their mouths in church than they exhibit the most fantastic and offensive peculiarities. Some simply grind through the service, sermon and all. Some raise their voice, or drop it, by some rule best known to themselves, but fatal to the meaning. Some read so thick that half the words are reduced to one unintelligible mass. Some uniformly misplace the emphasis, and so ruin and even alter the sense. Some consider the ceremony an exhibition of sound lungs, and bawl the service much in the same tone as a man recommends to a street the contents of his truckload of vegetables or fish," and so on for nearly a quarter of a column. Now all these vituperations simply go to make up a new comedy of "Much ado about Nothing." The BISHOP of ROCHESTER is not the first bishop who has made the order in question. The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY has made it long ago. So have the BISHOPS of LONDON, WINCHESTER, SALISBURY, CARLISLE, and half a score of others, whom the *Times* graciously classes together as "old women." The truth is, that if dissenting preachers are so superior in the management of their voices to clergymen of the Established Church as our contemporary insists, the fault does not rest so much with the Bishops as with our two great English Universities, which agree in completely ignoring the art of elocution. King's College, indeed, does as much as it can; but then we have no wish to see the Church largely recruited from the Strand seminary. We wish, indeed, that in this matter Oxford and Cambridge would take a leaf from King's College books; and they will be the more likely to do so if the *Times* saddles them, who are the real culprits, and not the Bishops, with the offence.

The anniversary of the largest educational establishment in Great Britain may reasonably call for a word of passing notice from us, even in times more rife with literary topics than the present. If the recommendations of the Royal Commissioners be followed, Christ's Hospital is about to experience considerable changes in its régime—changes by no means uncalled for. Even the programme of the speeches delivered last Saturday suggests, partially at least, the necessity of certain modifications in the educational curriculum of the school. Why should Mr. WALKER have been obliged to express his regret in Latin iambs that he and his four senior colleagues had only four languages to divide between them for the purpose of bidding their last farewells severally to their old school? Greek and Latin are useful; English and French more so; but why should German be an unknown tongue within the walls of Christ's Hospital? Nay, for the matter of that, why should Italian? Both these languages are largely recognised in the competitive examinations for Indian writerships and other examinations, where the prizes are scarcely less valuable. Twelve years ago a proposition was made and rejected that German should be taught in the school; and the matter has slept ever since. We beg again to suggest to the authorities that, as the Hospital is the most richly endowed school in the kingdom, and German masters are not particularly expensive, there is no reason why Christ's Hospital students should not have the same advantages as those in all other public schools. Italian may still be a luxury, but German is a necessity to the educated man of the present day. Having suggested one improvement, we would also—not, however, for the first time—suggest another. Why should not the custom of handing round the glove after the speeches be banished to that limbo where Eton Montems and other ungracious modes of begging have already gone? Less than 70*l.* is not a handsome sum to be divided among

five persons, certainly not handsome enough to atone for its excessively unpleasant method of collection. Nor do we think that 70*l.* would be missed out of an annual income of 61,000*l.* Turning from these general topics to particulars, we may notice that but one alderman—Mr. Sheriff ABBISS—was present. Possibly the evening feast of turtle which, we believe, follows the diurnal feast of reason, may have had more attractions for the city magnates in question. We may add that we have never yet heard that any of the aldermen have shown the slightest reluctance to avail themselves of the very valuable privilege which each of them has, *quoad alderman*, of an annual presentation to the Hospital. If the advice of the Royal Commissioners be followed, these aldermanic presentations will cease and determine forthwith; and, in our humble opinion, the sooner this takes place the better.

The orations themselves will, we think, on the whole bear comparison with those ordinarily delivered in our great public schools; and we are happy to note that our daily contemporaries have not been backward in bestowing warm praise on the youthful speakers. One of these eulogies we extract, and we would say to our readers, *ex uno discite omnia*.

In the declamations which followed, the Grecians had an ample scope for the display of their scholarship, and even Porson himself, or Beatson, would have listened with satisfaction to the Greek iambics in which Mr. Henry Hughes, sixth Grecian and Mathematical Medallist of 1860, clothed the thoughts of Shakespeare in the language of *Æschylus* and *Sophocles*. "The Mountain Stream" was in Latin notes tuned to the harp of the disconsolate *Alcæus* by Mr. George Atkinson Cople, eighth Grecian; and Mr. Edward Colborne Baker, seventh Grecian, taking a passage from "Gertrude of Wyoming," adapted the American lay of Campbell to the Lesbian lyre.

Mr. BEATSON is, we believe, the author of an elementary book on Greek Iambics. We have never heard that he was, or rather is, especially famous for his skill in their composition. At least, though a Cambridge man, his name is not to be found among the winners of the annual Porson Prize.

The remarks we have just made touching our contemporaries are, we have discovered, only true with an exception. While the *Times* and most of the other daily papers have contented themselves with the usual stereotyped panegyrics, one of them which, however accurate its knowledge of Hebrew might be presumed to be, has not hitherto been looked upon as a great authority in Greek or Latin criticism, on the present occasion sent a most learned Theban to the scene of action, who, apparently, has the Latin syntax and prosody at his fingers' ends. We must do him the justice to say that his notice is written in a very kindly spirit towards the school, and that it is the

best that we have seen, though occasionally, perhaps, somewhat hypercritical. Mr. GLENN's Latin speech is pronounced to be "an *oraticula* rather than an *oratio*" from its brevity. "It was," adds the learned critic, "very poetical, the poetry being original and selected. We have 'Cui non dictus Edvardus juvenis,' which sets one thinking of *HYLAS*; we have 'Tot casus, discrimina tanta;' we have no end of a 'sea of troubles,' with all its accompanying figures; and all sorts of other pretty phrases. Mr. GLENN cannot (even in Latin)

His mouth, but out there flies a trope."

From Latin prose the critic flies off to Latin and Greek hexameters and Greek iambics and sapphics, showing with some point where Etonian accuracy is lacking:

Mr. Hughes's Greek iambics from "Henry VIII.," act v. scene 4, are well rendered. Mr. Baber's Greek sapphics, "The Indian's Death Song," created rather a sensation, not for the excellence of the Greek—though that was very good, in spite of the absence of the rough vigour peculiar to Greek sapphics—but for the wonderfully energetic and natural manner in which he delivered the English poem from which he had translated. Undoubtedly his recitation was one of the finest exhibitions of the day. Mr. Bokenham's Greek hexameters from Croly's poem, "The Entry into Jerusalem," were not up to the mark, the poem being by no means suitable to the metre selected, in our opinion. Mr. Bokenham must be told that, notwithstanding the authority of Milton, who in his translation of Psalm cxiv. made two false quantities in one line—(but then he was only a Pauline)—the "a" of "Israel" is not long in Greek any more than it is in English, and that "Dabid" (David) is a trochee (if anything can be made of it), not a spondee. Mr. Carlos's original Latin hexameters on "Italia Rediviva" are hardly worthy of him. It is fair enough to gird at the poor old Pope—all Europe does that; but make a false quantity like that of

Ultima spes patriæ,

where the *a* is long, is sadly reprehensible.

We can hardly grant that "a" here is long, seeing that it has no right to be where it is at all, according to Virgilian and Etonian prosody. Our contemporary, nathless, by these Porsonian exertions, reminds us of the Hudibrastic gentleman who,

Although he had much wit
Was very shy of using it,
As being loth to wear it out;
And therefore bore it not about
Except on holidays or so,
As men their best apparel do.

The French speaker (of course no other could) paid a well-deserved compliment, "envers celui qui, depuis cinq ans, a été pour nous un maître dévoué et un ami sincère, notre excellent principal, le Docteur Jacob," which we learn was received with loud cheers. And so with cheers as hearty, though not as loud, for the greatest of our London schools, we humbly take our leave.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

BIOGRAPHY.

Recollections of A. N. Welby Pugin, and his Father Augustus Pugin; with Notices of their Works. By JAMIN FERREY, Architect, F.R.I.B.A. With an Appendix by E. SHERIDAN PURCELL, Esq. London: Stanford. 1861. pp. 265.

[SECOND NOTICE.]

AFTER HIS SECOND MARRIAGE and migration to Salisbury, Pugin was for a time incessantly busied in copying the old illuminated books in the cathedral library, in making sketches of the cathedral—these alone filling a quarto volume—and in travelling about England, and sometimes in France and the Low Countries, studying and sketching from the great architectural landmarks. The few letters—far too few—Mr. Ferrey gives, written during the years 1833-34, are very characteristic and interesting. They are full of fervid yet not indiscriminating enthusiasm for the architectural glories left us by the Past (what a happy spring-time of glowing enthusiasm it was with him!) and of fierce denunciation of the wanton spoliation recently effected by Wyatt and other "men of taste," under the pretence of "improvement," at Salisbury, Lichfield, and elsewhere, and of the utter neglect and ruin into which often the cathedral dignitaries had allowed the stately edifices in their charge to fall: as notably at Hereford, Ely, and Worcester. Some of the details of clerical parsimony and indifference given under the latter head are piquant enough, and indicate a condition of things peculiar to the time, widely differing from that almost equally iconoclastic furor for costly restoration which prevails now-a-days. Pugin's "strong language" and animosities on these topics have been a standing charge against him with many. To ourselves they seem inevitable in the case of one who loved and venerated true art as he did. With tepid feeling for the latter, philosophic calm and freedom from animosities against its destroyers may co-exist; not otherwise perhaps.

Pugin's father, like many other educated Frenchmen, was a man "never very strict in his religious observances," who "occasionally attended the services of the English Church, which he preferred to those of any other communion." The mother was a faithful daughter of the Church of England; but, being an intellectual lady, she loved an eloquent sermon, and often wandered out of her parish "to hear strange preachers," nay—lured by Edward Irving—as far as the Scotch church in Cross-street, Hatton-garden; of which for a

period she was a regular and indefatigable frequenter. Thither, much against the grain, Pugin as a boy had to accompany her; the ugly church, the cold and tedious services, and long orations, being all distasteful to one who all the while was longing to be in Westminster Abbey. These enforced attendances laid the foundation of a life-long aversion to Calvinistic forms and teaching. He grew up, however, under his mother's influence, a good Protestant, with a wholesome horror of Popery, and fully charged with orthodox Protestant prejudices which crop out in his boyish letters, despite his penchant for Gothic. During his mother's lifetime his religious creed seems to have undergone little overt modification; though an inward tendency towards new views of the Past, and a reaction against this early training, had set in. During the more zealous and intent course of study of mediæval remains, into which he threw himself heart and soul throughout the immediately ensuing year or two, the tendency gathered force. Its momentum was incidentally helped by the disgust excited in his travels at the disastrous apathy he found universal among the cathedral clergy of those days for all which he idolised. Doubtless, too, his connection with that devoted son of the Roman Catholic Church, and head of the English Catholics, the Earl of Shrewsbury, had its influence. The two had first met in 1832. At a furniture-dealer's in Wardour-street, the Earl's notice was attracted by some drawings of Pugin's, which happened to catch his eye. He asked for an introduction; and, at once feeling the fascination of the gifted draughtsman's enthusiasm, commissioned his aid in the alterations and additions he was making to his grand old family seat, Alton Towers: works long in progress, and as to which the two often differed. But the connection thus formed proved life-long and one of peculiar intimacy and warmth.

By sure degrees Pugin became magnetically and irresistibly attracted towards the old Church of our fathers, which gave birth to the forms of art he loved so well; much in the same way as the German Fouqué, the German Overbeck, and other intellectual first-fruits of the revived feeling for mediæval times had been attracted earlier in the century. To him, as to them, the higher and more romantic aspect of those times came as a new discovery, almost as a new revelation, and with all the indescribable fascination of a discovery which they had made for themselves. A proportionate rebound accompanied it against the many old misconceptions—undeniable misconceptions, of which the eighteenth century bequeathed to us an ample and barren

stock—that had to be cast off. It is explicable enough how, amid this æsthetic and mental transition in a fervid, vehement mind of Pugin's stamp, the yearning arose to be one in faith with—and thus nearer to—the old artists who fashioned all which so kindled his enthusiasm; and how he conclusively clutched at the idea of a thorough-going Revival at once of the forms of art which so fascinated him, and of the Faith out of which they seemed to have spontaneously grown. The sanguine dream (a boy's after all) was an error even æsthetically, though a very natural one to his order of mind; and weakened all his vindications of Gothic art and all his practice of it. It limited him through life to merely *literal* revival, which stood with him instead of a more serious effort at renewing the vivifying spirit of the dead and buried art: a thing, however, which does not promise to be accomplished in our time, whatever the form essayed—Gothic or classic—though the imperious necessity of the attempt be universally recognised. As for the opprobrium which has been popularly cast on Pugin for allowing his feeling for architecture to lead to a change of more vital opinions, the opprobrium has been raised in a feeling of party spirit, and itself attests a wide-spread insensibility to art and ignorance of the artist nature. To the mind of an artist, or even a passionate lover of art, Art is not a matter of externals or of trifles, but a life and death matter; the consideration of which is bound up with that of the gravest questions, and with all that is most serious in his nature.

As early as January 1834 (when not quite twenty-two), in one of his letters full of Gothic discoveries, he writes confidentially to a friend in a characteristic strain of mingled earnestness and ingenuous extravagance: "I can assure you that, after a most close and impartial investigation, I feel perfectly convinced the Roman Catholic Church is the only true one, and the only one in which the grand and sublime style of church architecture can ever be restored. A very good chapel is building in the North, and when it is completed I certainly think I shall recant. I know you will blame me, but I am internally convinced that it is right." Mere love of Gothic architecture did not, as the world assumed, make him out of hand a Catholic. It was the new reading of history to which it introduced him that startled the artist into theological inquiry, and predisposed him to conversion. The account Pugin himself, at a later date, gave of his change of religion, in reply to a charge of slavish subservience in the matter to æsthetic preferences, is, like all he ever said or wrote, entirely sincere, and we think a fair version of the matter:

Soon I [as a student of ancient art] found it necessary to begin a new and different course of study to what I had hitherto pursued [under current Protestant influences]. The origin, intention, and use of all I beheld around was then perfectly unintelligible to me; but, applying myself to liturgical knowledge, what a new field was open to me! with what delight did I trace the fitness of each portion of those glorious edifices to the rites for whose celebration they had been erected! Then did I discover that the service I had been accustomed to attend and admire was but a cold and heartless remnant of past glories, and that those prayers which in my ignorance I had ascribed to reforming piety, were in reality only scraps plucked from the solemn and perfect offices of the ancient Church. . . . I discovered the tyranny, apostasy, and bloodshed by which the new religion had been established; the endless strifes, discussions, and discord that existed among its propagators. . . . opposed to all this . . . the Catholic Church, existing with uninterrupted Apostolical succession, handing down the same faith, sacraments, and ceremonies unchanged. . . . For upwards of three years did I earnestly pursue the study of this all-important subject; and [at last] gladly surrendered my own fallible judgment to the unerring decisions of the Church.

As regards mere externals, indeed, Pugin, by the change of communion, made a positive sacrifice of a kind particularly distasteful to an æsthetic mind. Instead of worshipping in the glorious cathedral of Salisbury, he had now to frequent the Roman Catholic chapel, "an ill-shaped room, having no pretensions to an ecclesiastical character." The Catholics, in fact, had nothing but architectural baldness and bad taste to offer him. And by this decisive step he was for ever shut out from lending a hand to the restoration of the august fabrics the neglect of which he deplored.

One of Pugin's cherished projects as a boy had been to buy a piece of land and build a house thereon according to his own taste, and in literal accordance with Mediæval example. The site was immaterial so long as some grand church or castle were near. While he was a minor a site offered itself near Christchurch, and would have been secured but for the refusal of his father to help in the matter. At twenty-three the project took shape. About half an acre of ground was in 1835 purchased within a mile and a half of Salisbury, and a house or semi-castle of his own design built upon it, demonstratively "Mediæval," and defiant of modern usage; with peaked roofs and a bell-turret, with an oratory into which a window opened from his bedroom. The basement story was a series of cells, or dungeons, rather than rooms, while on each floor the rooms communicated without any common passage. It exhibited, in fact, "all the peculiar arrangements common to domestic buildings of the fifteenth century." Pugin must always revive the accidents as well as the essentials of the styles he as yet so imperfectly understood. "It was principally of brick, was quaint and odd, and much noticed by people in the neighbourhood;" showing, however, more eccentricity than superiority of design. "There was nothing very inviting in the exterior, and a great absence of modern comfort in the interior arrangement." Mr. Orlando Jewitt's pretty woodcut gives rather a favourable notion of the brick and mortar toy. It had the merit of solidity at all events; for the architect had many a battle with the builder on this point. "He would have enormously thick walls and deep splays to the windows, strong oak bars for fastenings, and not a scrap of plaster or

battening where such materials were usually put." 2000*l.* were spent on the mere building. Six years after its commencement it had to be abandoned as too remote and too inconvenient; and for 500*l.* the entire property at public auction fell back into the hands of the gentleman from whom the land had been originally purchased.

At "St. Marie's Grange" Pugin went on collecting old books, prints, MSS., and pictures—a pursuit on which he had ardently entered as soon as he had ceased to be a schoolboy. He continued his travels in search of the Mediæval and picturesque, and wrote books in enunciation of his new views. Here, above all, and at the outset, he finished and himself published (for no bookseller would be sponsor of such a projectile) his since famous "*Contrasts; or Parallel between the Architecture of the Fifteenth and Nineteenth Centuries*" (1836). This powerful, passionate, trenchant, startling, and even fascinating book, full of sound and novel architectural doctrine, and equally full of the exaggerated fanaticism of a recent convert for that Roman Catholic Church with which he insisted on identifying all the excellence of Gothic architecture, at once made the author notorious, and created a wide sensation, if also necessarily much hostility. It speedily proved the means of bringing him (he was but twenty-four) into extensive practice in the style of which he had made himself champion, and was the basis of all after success. His own house, itself a startling novelty, helped to attract attention to him. The friendship of the Earl of Shrewsbury did something, his public conversion to "the true faith" more, to win him employment among church-builders of his adopted communion—now politically emancipated and venturing to emerge out of holes and corners. To them, as yet, Gothic had been even more an alien style than it had been to the Protestants.

For the New Houses of Parliament competition at the commencement of 1836 Pugin did not enter the lists directly. A design submitted by Gillespie Graham, the Scotch architect, was, however, in reality from his hand. During the latter part of this year and a portion of the next, the successful competitor, Barry, supplied him with ample employment, in preparing working-drawings—not to say designs of Pugin's own—from the general hints and plans of the various portions of the immense pile the former handed over for incubation. In later years, the whole of the interior fittings of the New Palace at Westminster were confided by Barry and the Commissioners to Pugin, whose knowledge of Gothic ornament there was no one to approach. Within a few years after the building of St. Mary's Grange Pugin's prospects had entirely changed. "I was then," writes he, "almost without architectural business; I have now [1839] more than I can well do." a grand and richly-decorated church at Birmingham, five near that city, several large churches in Ireland, churches at Derby, Liverpool, and elsewhere; all designed fast, all built fast—and cheaply; not model examples of Gothic, but far better than anything which had preceded them from the hands of Rickman, in the previous generation—Barry and others in his own. In the neighbourhood of Salisbury there was little employment for him; hence his relinquishment of the house in 1841. This was the year of publication of his "*True Principles of Gothic Architecture*;" an even more valuable exposition of forgotten principles than the "*Contrasts*." Many of the felicitous sketches which illustrate that book were etched by Pugin in his yacht, while cruising about the English coast, and sometimes as far as the Dutch or French. For the architect still stuck to the sea as his recreation. The enthusiast was a sailor to the last, and, in one sense, a boy to the last—in his sanguine freshness of feeling, in his carelessness of the morrow, in his immaturity of judgment, and, finally, in the thorough independence of his habits and character. This independence showed itself among other things in his indifference to "the claims of society" as they are called, in his brusqueness of speech, and in his slovenliness of dress, slovenliness "amounting to eccentricity," and "the habit of wearing" in all societies and seasons "a sailor's jacket, loose pilot trousers, jack boots, and a wide-awake hat," to the terror of weak-minded ladies of his acquaintance. Of this blunt, off-hand sincerity of his, some fair examples crop up in the book now and then. At Hereford (in 1833), as he himself relates, looking up at the modern painted glass, "like a great transparency," of the east window—*The Last Supper* after West: "What do you think of it?" said a canon, triumphantly, when he showed it me. "Think of it!" said I; "why I think it is yet more execrable than the window of New College Chapel." The canon was dumb! At Salisbury he became acquainted with Lord Radnor, the agricultural Free-trade lord. On his first call at St. Marie's Grange, Lord R——r (to adopt Mr. Ferrey's innocent disguise), finding the house all in an unfinished state, except the room used as a study, omitted, on entering the latter, to remove his hat, and at once entered into conversation. "The only reply he met with was a look of astonishment. Pugin rang the bell, and ordered his hat; then placing it on his head, said: 'Now, my Lord, I am ready!'" In the height of his reputation he was often irritated by "applications for designs to be executed from ridiculously insufficient funds." Once he received a letter from a Roman Catholic prelate, requesting designs for a new church. It was to be very large, the neighbourhood being very populous; it must be very handsome—a fine new church had been built close by; it must be very cheap—they were very poor—in fact, had only £——; when could they expect the design? Pugin wrote in reply: "MY DEAR LORD.—Say thirty shillings more, and have a tower and spire at once. A. W. P." Irresolution in his employers, or any hesitation in adopting his suggestions, sorely tried his patience. A nobleman, whose seat in Lincolnshire, in a debased style, had been partly

destroyed by fire, applied for his counsel as to its restoration and improvement. He plainly intimated that the whole should be reconstructed. "Being interrupted occasionally by the noble proprietor asking, 'Well, what shall I do?' 'what shall I do?' 'Do!' exclaimed Pugin, 'why put a barrel of gunpowder, and blow up what remains; and when it is demolished, then I'll tell you what to do.'" counsel which was not adopted.

The "True Principles" still further advanced Pugin's reputation and increased his business, which latter, extensive as it was, he continued to carry on single-handed—designs, working drawings, and voluminous correspondence; the latter in a hand one of the most rapid, peculiar, and crabbed we ever saw. After leaving Salisbury in 1841, he lived for a time at Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, where his house was much resorted to by artists and leaders of the new movement in the Church and in art. He had already purchased land on the West Cliff, Ramsgate, a spot recommended to him by his love of the sea and by early associations. Here he built himself a second house after his own taste, or "Grange," as he called it, on a much larger scale than the first, and in a better and more domestic style; with a tower, however, commanding a fine sea-view. Here, a year or two later, he settled for the remainder of his life. To the house—and adjoining it,—followed St. Augustine's church, built during a lengthened course of years at his own sole cost. The money was drawn as he could spare it from his yearly income. This is the only building in which Pugin had perfectly free play, and the only one which satisfied himself. It is certainly his best, the purest and most truthful, and that which most correctly illustrates in practice the principles he had triumphantly expounded in theory. The total cost of church, land, and fittings—not wholly completed at his death—amounted in all to upwards of 15,000*l.* Large as for many years was the professional income his numerous and extensive commissions brought him in, it is no wonder that he left but a moderate share of realised property behind him, when to this outlay we add the large sums sunk in his collections of rare old books, prints, and articles of *virtù* and antiquity, and the equally large sums dispersed in private benevolence to the indigent and shipwrecked.

At St. Augustine's he indulged his love for cruising in the Channel, not only for pleasure, but often putting out to sea in the roughest weather to "aid in the rescue of crews, whose vessels were cast on the Goodwin Sands." He kept in his hall "a chest filled with entire suits of clothes, and one of his greatest pleasures in life was to send away clothed and fed those who came to him ragged and hungry." The Sailors' Infirmary at Ramsgate owed its origin to the "two small houses he hired in King-street, where he engaged nurses to attend the fever-stricken sailors, who were left destitute in port." By his workmen he was loved, though he was a strict disciplinarian. "The only social entertainments he gave were at Christmas and on Twelfth-nights, when he would collect a few friends, and invest them in ancient costumes, personating the different characters they assumed. The king and queen were splendidly got up, and some acting indulged in; after which there was a handsome repast."

In August 1844 Pugin became a second time (within twelve years) a widower. Again his wife must be buried afar. This time a church of his own communion and from his own design was selected—St. Chad's, Birmingham. The funeral was conducted with full solemnity and ceremonial, in which and in the prayers offered up for the repose of her soul the architect found much consolation. More than one bishop participated in the ceremony; the Earl of Shrewsbury spontaneously attended. Pugin's first thought always on the loss of a wife seems to have been sorrow; his second—to replace her. At Alton Towers he met and was captivated by Miss Amherst, niece of the Earl of Shrewsbury. An engagement followed, and a heavy disappointment; for by the advice of friends and parents she snapped the tie, and withdrew to a convent. A little later (1846) he formed another ardent attachment for a lady of position and accomplishment, whom he persuaded not only to plight him her troth, but to exchange her faith for his. Elaborate preparations on his side were made for the wedding; new furniture, new plate, special dresses, jewelry (and wedding-ring) for the bride, from his own design: the jewelry which attracted so much admiration afterwards at the Great Exhibition of 1851. "Between thirty and forty people" were kept working different ways, at a total outlay of some 2000*l.* A settlement on her of 5000*l.*, and of his house and its contents, was prepared. But at the last moment the young lady's friends, who had not previously been consulted, and to whom Pugin's religion was specially distasteful, stepped in, and adopted means such as we read of in romances (intercepting of letters, seclusion, and the like) to induce her to cancel the engagement: to Pugin's utmost distress. All this is detailed at length in a privately printed "Statement of Facts" the forsaken swain circulated among his friends, in reply to disadvantageous rumours on the subject—which statement is here reprinted. In August 1848 the architect was at last safely married a third time, in his own cathedral of St. George's, Southwark, and, happily: to a lady who sympathised in all his projects, and affectionately tended him in sickness. The fact was communicated to sympathising friends, by the prettiest wedding-card of his own design, emblazoned with heraldic devices.

Not many years elapsed before sickness did seize him, and heavily. This was during the latter part of 1851; the result of incessant over-activity of body and mind. This undue strain had been the habit of Pugin's life. He lived fast (mentally); crowded the work of ten

years into one. His illness left him shattered in nerves and his strength gone. His letters to Mr. Minton, at the beginning of 1852, show him utterly broken, and resuming work when he was still totally unfit for it. Shattered nerves were in the summer followed by a more dreadful visitation; which at last declared itself unmistakably, while he was absent from his family in London. He had to be placed under restraint at an inn (the Golden Cross); whence, his violence rendering him unmanageable, he was removed to Bethlehem Hospital. His family transferred him to private care, under which a recovery took place, and he returned to his beloved Grange at Ramsgate. But his physical frame had been finally wrecked by these rude attacks; and on the 14th September he sunk into the grave at the early age of forty. He was buried within the church he had himself built and founded.

Pugin remained to the last a faithful son of his adopted Church. But his views of the causes of that great change of faith in the sixteenth century he had once so much vituperated, had altered. His eyes had opened to the fact that the ancient Church broke down from its own corruptions and those of its members. During the last two years of his life he was busy on a work which was to have expounded these more charitable views. In fact some natural yearning clung to the convert towards a portion of "the separated church," with whom his views on art were much more in sympathy than with many of his own communion. The anything but sound taste of an influential portion of the latter had been the source of much disappointment and vexation. By no means all were favourable to the Gothic Revival. Many priests and dignified ecclesiastics set his notions of true art at defiance, persisting in the use of Italian architecture, and in fitting up their churches "with cheap and tawdry ornaments, artificial flowers, candles, plaster figures, coarse paintings, and other abominations." His last published book (1851), on "Chancel Screens," is full of censure of the modern usages of his own Church. For a time a regular war raged on the subject between certain writers on the *Rambler* and himself. Churches of his own design had been disfigured, choirs blocked up, altars placed under towers, &c. "It is quite useless," writes he once, "to attempt to build true churches, for the clergy have not the least idea of using them properly." Another time, at an Oxford College, he was conversing with a few congenial spirits on ecclesiastical vestments and their original character, which he was trying to revive. "After dwelling with great delight on the beauty of Gothic forms, and the dignity gained by the ample folds of a soft material, instead of the stiff tabards of the French and Italian school, he broke out with an even more than wrathful malediction: 'But after all, my dear Sir, what is the use of decent vestments with such priests as we have got? A lot of blessed fellows! Why, Sir, when they wear my chasubles, they don't look like priests; and what's worse, the chasubles don't look like chasubles!'" Pugin was always something of an alien in his adopted church; was a Roman Catholic of the fifteenth not the nineteenth century. Nor has that Church shown any proportionate sense of his services and successes in its cause. Even now scarcely a Catholic is to be found subscribing to the projected Memorial in his honour, which it was left for Protestants to inaugurate.

Of the few letters from Pugin's hand given by Mr. Ferrey, the majority are those addressed to the Earl of Shrewsbury. These contain interesting notices of the architect's travels. They are tumbled out on the reader in the wildest order, or disorder rather. Many significant traits of character, much pertinent matter, is scattered throughout the volume. But, as a whole, these "Recollections" are but a jumble of shapeless stones raised by Mr. Ferrey as a rude cairn to the memory of his old friend. Our author's plan, if any, would seem to have been: to collect random memoranda of various epochs of his friend's life, put them in a bag, shake the latter well, turn it topsy-turvy, and paste the contents together as they lie; freely supplying as connecting links the words "now" and "about this time," and finally dividing by rule of thumb the whole into chapters. Mr. Ferrey's portion of the volume simply requires to be re-written; Mr. Sheridan Purcell's to be expunged. His prize essay, as it were, "On the Writings and Character" of Pugin consists of a commentary and restatement of the views already known to us in Pugin's published writings: 160 pages of glib, oily "eloquence," from the Roman Catholic point of view, and long-winded eulogy—an Appendix supremely worthless to the British public. Not a single new fact or ray of light in regard to Pugin throughout, except, perhaps, the extracts from his last unfinished work. It only remains to be added, that the well-selected illustrations, including portraits of Pugin and of his father, and some excellent woodcuts by Mr. Orlando Jewitt, greatly enhance the interest of the volume.

Brief Memoirs of the late Rev. William Dunn. By his Widow, author of "The Gold Mines of Old England," and "Sunbeams to Cheer Us." Including a Word of Expostulation to the Essayists and Reviewers. (Hatchard and Co. 1861. pp. 159.)—Whatever may be the literary shortcomings of this little work, we are not called upon, in our critical capacity, to judge them very severely. Mrs. Dunn has chosen to take the public very freely into her confidence in these pages as to the merits of her late husband, a clergyman of the Established Church, whose zeal seems to have been far greater than his earthly rewards. A judicious critic would probably, had he seen the volume before publication, have erased such passages as the following—of which there are many: "After tea he [Mr. Dunn] supplied himself with several religious papers, and resolutely, in high spirits, walked to a neighbouring parish to distribute them; but oh! when he returned to the boarding-house with slow and solemn-measured step, it was but too obvious he had experienced a sad reverse: he lay

down on the couch, faintly beckoning me, and said, "Oh, my Hammy! I thought you would be unhappy at my being away so long, and I walked too fast up a dreadfully steep hill, and do you know I thought at first I was arrested by Death." Mr. Dunn, we learn, to all appearance soon recovered from the effects of his walk, and "earnestly entreated me to say no more upon the subject," adding, "To convince you that it has all passed off again, and that I am perfectly well, I mean to enjoy some eggs for my supper and a glass of sherry; accordingly he did." With such like affectionate garrulity, intermingled with scraps of poetry, does Mrs. Dunn narrate the death of her husband. Most persons will say that the tale might as well have remained untold. In Mr. Dunn's career there is nothing whatever which differs from that of hundreds of other clergymen who yearly pass away from life without finding or needing a *vates sacer*. That he was a zealous hard-working clergyman we can readily believe from the testimony of his widow; but there is nothing whatever in this volume to make us alter our opinion that, even supposing any one deserve the mortuary honours of biography, the most unfit person to pay them is his nearest, or indeed any very near, relation.

HISTORY.

History of St. Mary's Abbey, Melrose: the Monastery of Old Melrose, and the Town and Parish of Melrose. By JAMES A. WADE. With numerous Illustrations by the Author. Edinburgh: Thomas C. Jack. 1861. pp. 400.

THIS HANDSOMELY GOT-UP LITTLE VOLUME is neither more nor less than a guide-book to Melrose Abbey and the surrounding country. The writer has evidently undertaken his task *con amore*; and collected information, both from personal survey and books, very painstakingly. The illustrations of the volume, which we learn are from the writer's own drawings, are very good; indeed, we may as well say at once that we think Mr. Wade manages his pencil much more deftly than his pen. We should have been inclined for several reasons to allow the little volume before us a higher rank than that of a guide-book; although, indeed, we hardly see any reason why a well-executed guide-book should not take very high rank in the world of literature; but Mr. Wade, not content with chatting pleasantly about gargoyles, corbels, and ornamental friezes, or pointing out where the heart of King Robert Bruce and the bones of the Black Knight of Liddesdale are supposed to lie, condescends to tell his readers that in the town of Melrose there is a prosperous farmers' club, "established in 1832;" also "a curling club of considerable local repute," and, moreover, "a spirited cricket club." Even this information may have its use; but why should we be informed that "Alexander Mitchell, Esq., and Captain Smith have each delightful villa residences in Newstead." So much the better for Mr. Mitchell or Captain Smith; but we hardly see how this intelligence can affect the world at large, or even the visitors to Melrose Abbey. True it may catch a stray local subscriber or two.

We said above that Mr. Wade was more skilful with his pencil than his pen. Although, indeed, the worst charge that we have to bring against the latter is, that it occasionally indulges in a superfluity of fine writing. Thus we read in the preface: "If the footfalls of the following unassuming pages leave just impressions on the minds of those who read them, and truth and goodness seem the lovelier in their historic robes, our wish and purpose will be magnanimously and happily accomplished." Mr. Wade's pages trampling on the minds of their readers, supplies at least a very novel idea. So, again, we read, page 87: "Drythelme was a mighty dreamer of dreams, the rehearsal of which terrified the wicked and mantled the superstitious with awe." The latter part of this sentence we can only construe by guess-work. In page 99 we find the following: "Thus we learn that the four ancient monasteries, whose glorious remains ravish the eye of the antiquary and historian, had their original consummation about one and the same period;" which, being interpreted, means, we believe, that they were built about the same time. Similarly we learn that the use of a hand-mill (page 109) is "to triturate" corn, we prefer the verb "grind," although we admit that "triturate" is very nearly twice as long. It is really a pity that such slipshod writing should be found in abundance in a work which is by no means without its merits. We have also come across some misprints, such as "uxorus" for *ris*, "hominus Salvator," &c.; and, though the writer assures us that the lines

The cock's shrill echo nor the clarion horn
No more shall rouse them from their lowly bed,

are taken from "Gray's Elegy," the reading is certainly a novel one; and, if a correction, is hardly an improvement.

Mr. Wade gives us, as a frontispiece to his volume, a picture of Melrose Abbey restored—a picture for the details of which we regret much he has had to draw largely upon his imagination. We learn, indeed, with pleasure that the Duke of Buccleuch is doing his best to preserve the remains of the beautiful ruin, and that "many ornamental and exquisitely-carved stones have recently, by request and at the sole expense of the noble owner, been recovered from the adjacent kirkyard, and restored to the ruins." Mr. Wade, moreover, makes the following appeal to possessors of carved stones in general: "A good-natured condescension on the part of the public would still add to the interest of these splendid ruins. By giving up the sculptured stones that are to be met with in the walls of houses, stables, and gardens, they would restore to the abbey that which belongs to it, and be entitled to the thanks of the antiquary and the curious in such matters." We suppose "the public" appealed

to is that of Melrose; for "sculptured stones" are not peculiar to Melrose Abbey. Indeed, Mr. Wade, when he meets with a stone, reminds us not a little of Pickwick in an antiquarian mood, and that worthy's discovery of Bill Stumps's memorial. As an instance, we may take the writer's description of the finding of a stone several years ago by Dr. Alexander Smith, which occupies little less than a page and a half. On this stone the letters "A. P." are found carved, and the discovering Doctor makes the sage remark, quoted appreciatively by Mr. Wade, that "the initial letters may be read Alexander or Andrew Pringle, which was a common name in the vicinity."

Melrose Abbey is not deficient in historical memories. Within its precinct are supposed to rest Alexander the Second; King Robert, or rather his heart; and a host of Douglasses. Of mighty Churchmen there resting the number is still greater; as not only was each dead Abbot of Melrose laid to rest hard by the spot where in life he had been wont to pray, but many clerical dignitaries for various reasons were fated to be buried there. The monks of Melrose were Cistercians; a community whose members often possessed a considerable knowledge of agriculture, and who certainly, if we may judge from the general choice of locality, were keen admirers of the picturesque. We quote from Mr. Wade's volume the following of Cistercian monastic life:

Seven times in every twenty-four hours devotions must be performed. The first service was at two o'clock in the morning; second, Matins, or Prime, at six o'clock; third, Tierce, at nine o'clock; fourth, the Sexte, at twelve o'clock; fifth, the None, at three o'clock; sixth, Vespers, at six in the evening; seventh, the Compline, which was said after seven o'clock. The monks went to bed at eight, so they had six hours rest before the nocturnal service began.

They were to fast daily in Lent till six in the evening. They all slept in the same dormitory, which was a long open room, undivided by cells. Each monk had a bed to himself, and was furnished with a mat, blanket, coverlet, and pillow. The latter was to be only eighteen inches long. They never went abroad alone, but always two together, to guard and witness each other's conduct, and prompt each other to good thoughts. In the year 1134, two years prior to the foundation of Melrose Abbey, a general Chapter of the Cistercian Order was held in France. It was then resolved, that the rules of St. Benedict, with regard to food, dress, morals, and religious observances, should be enforced. Luxury, if not wholly suppressed, was to be prevented as much as possible. Their monasteries were to be in the most solitary and retired situations. The monks were to live by labour. They were to cultivate the earth and keep cattle; and they were permitted, for this end, to possess lands, woods, vineyards, meadows, and fishings; sheep, oxen, horses, goats, and other domesticated animals. But prohibited from having deer, hawks, bears, or such animals as are kept for amusement only.

We are afraid that the wholesome rules made for the monks of Melrose were, in the course of time, not very rigidly observed; at all events we find that the old ballad sings that

The monks of Melros made fat kail
On Fridays, when they fasted;
But wanted neither beef nor ale
So long's their neighbours' lasted.

We are told by Mr. Wade that at the latter part of the thirteenth century

The convent possessed more than one hundred saddle horses, and as many more for agricultural and other purposes, and threefold the number of both in outlying mares and foals.

The monks had two thousand acres of arable land, and one thousand acres of meadow in cultivation, under their own surveillance. They had also fifteen thousand acres of forest, common, and pasture lands. They had herdsman, hinds, and labourers, at hired rates from a penny to twopenny per day, besides a numerous staff of lay brethren. They had two hundred cows, three thousand head of oxen, eighty bulls, nearly as many calves under one year old, and upwards of twenty thousand sheep. They had also deer, swine, capons, and other poultry. At this time they bought, sold, and exchanged lands. They advanced money by way of mortgage on the security of lands or buildings. They bestowed lands on their brotherhood or those of the same order. They had access, free of tollage and dues, to markets all over the kingdom. They bred, bought, and sold horses, cows, oxen, sheep, and pigs. They sold fish, fruit, and grain of all kinds. They exported from Berwick twenty thousand fleeces of wool, or three thousand sacks, in a single year, the produce of their own flocks. They made butter and cheese, and sold both. They had fishings in the principal rivers, and even on the sea-coast. They had potteries and tile-works, public mills and ovens or bake-houses; church livings and benefices, in all directions. They had forty granges and herd-houses situated in various localities: private property in distant counties.

We observe that the Holy Fathers in question often promoted their cellarer to the post of abbot; as thinking, perhaps, that a judge of good liquor might also be a judge of good theology. We learn that the business of attending confessional was often very tiresome to the monks, "because the largest number of the penitents are wholly unknown to them; many repeat the same story over and over again; the priest can seldom see their faces; and many who commit grievous and singular sins seldom go to confess them." Who does not sympathise with the good fathers in being thus forced to listen to the oft-repeated peccadilloes of minor offenders, while the doers of "grievous and singular sins" held apart? This complaint reminds us strongly of the feeling of disappointment betrayed by the excellent Mr. Thomas Coryate more than two centuries and a half ago, when he examined a certain convent and found therein "all the walls most excellently adorned, but no amorous conceits, no lascivious toys of dame Venus or wanton Cupid; all tending to mortification, all to devotion." No wonder that the monks, with so much idle time on their hands, found sufficient to divide the Kiss into fifteen distinct and separate orders. It must have been a sad disappointment to an ardent confessor when the offender who was supposed to have infringed the Sixth or Seventh Commandment, sobbed out that he or she had eaten meat on Friday.

Some things, we are inclined to think, they managed better in those days:

The three monasteries of Melros, Melrose, and Dryburgh were built of red-sandstone obtained in the district, known in ancient times as the quarry of Dryburgh. Its chief peculiarity was, that it cut soft in the bosom of the strata, but afterwards, on exposure to the atmosphere, became so hard (not brittle), as to preserve indelibly the severe and artistic lines of the sculptor's chisel, and even now exhibits but few traces of decomposition, after the lapse of centuries.

The ancient quarry is no longer worked. In the tenth century the wages for lifting this stone was only one penny per man per diem. The Pinnacle and Eildon quarries now supply the neighbourhood.

Parts of Melrose, built centuries ago, are now in nearly as good a state of preservation as the lately-erected Houses of Parliament.

A few erasures and corrections will make Mr. Wade's handsome little volume an acquisition to the impedimenta of every border traveller.

SCIENCE.

Marvels of Pond-Life; or, a Year's Microscopic Recreations among the Polyps, Infusoria, Rotifers, Water-Bears, and Polyzoa. By HENRY J. SLACK, F.G.S. London: Groombridge and Sons. 1861. 8vo. pp. 197.

THE GREAT DEMAND FOR BOOKS on all subjects connected with the use of the microscope proves, no less than the extensive sale of instruments, how large a public the caterers to scientific taste may reckon upon. We lately had occasion (in the CRITIC for June 29) to notice Dr. Beale's excellent lectures to medical students on the method of examining objects with the microscope, and of preparing them for permanent exhibition; and we have here a little unpretending volume, intended for unprofessional people, who find in the microscope an employment for their leisure hour, showing what a person having no unusual means may discover in one small field of observation.

Living objects furnish more amusement, and exercise the skill of the microscopist, and test the goodness of glasses, more, perhaps, than anything which can engage the attention; and no one who can walk or ride into the suburbs of London need be at a loss for materials at any time of the year. The little pools amongst the furze at the bottom of Hampstead Heath have afforded to Mr. Slack and many others a supply of some of the most beautiful microscopic animals and plants, such as the *Stephanoceros* and *Volvox*; and the ponds on Clapham Common were found equally productive by Mr. Deane and Dr. Mantell. The lake in front of Kensington Palace used to abound in the slender-stemmed *Chara*, which affords convenient shelter to so many microscopic animals, and unequalled facilities for their examination; we have found it not only thus peopled with inhabitants, but others like the *Meliceria* have appeared in it some time after its transfer to the shelter of a glass jar. Those of our friends who desire something out of the common way may make an excursion to the Epping Forest, or to the heaths of the Tunbridge Wells district, and find in the swampy ground, amongst the bog-moss (*Sphagnum*) a multitude of Desmids and living Diatoms, whose movements are almost as curious as those of the *Amoeba* and other infinitesimal animals. When it is desired to examine the weeds growing in broader and deeper water, a supply may be obtained with a hook and line; the most convenient apparatus is a half-pound lead with three hooks, such as anglers use for recovering fishing lines.

But not only are weed-producing ponds and streams instinct with animated beings; there is no pool of water, however small and temporary, where microscopic forms of life may not be found. As we were watching the last shower of rain from the window over a porch, we noticed what appeared to be a quantity of red brickdust on the lead, and were told by the lady of the house that it consisted of *wheel-animalcules*, and sometimes appeared in larger quantity. We obtained a little of this mud; and having placed it in a small phial with water, could see with the aid of a pocket magnifying-glass that it was full of living creatures, swimming about or attaching themselves to the inside of the bottle. The sediment at the bottom consisted chiefly of red globules, evidently the same animals in a torpid state, and at various stages of growth. When examined with the microscope, these rotifers exhibited all the peculiarities and movements so admirably described by Baker a hundred and twenty years ago; the rapid vibration of their fringes so exactly resembling the rotation of toothed wheels, that it is difficult to persuade children who watch them that they do not actually turn round. As the shower passes away and the dust dries, the rotifers again contract into a ball, and relapse into a dormant condition, which may last for many days; and this alternate drying and revival has been known to happen a dozen times to the same individuals, without destroying their vitality.

Mr. Slack finds active animalcules in the Hampstead pools even in the depth of winter, when they can only be got at by breaking the thick ice; and though we have not tried this, we have found them sufficiently abundant in March, along with living diatoms, in little road-side pools, at Muswell-hill. The most unpromising situations will afford something. The green puddles by the Camden-road station are sometimes filled with myriads of *Euglena virides*; moving atoms, each with a red spot, which Mr. Slack thinks is not an eye, but which may nevertheless convey to its owner a sense of light, and guide it in the choice of a fixed abode. We have known a small duck-pond, in a paved yard, so abounding in "water-fleas," that when we fished out a pint or more with a landing-net, we supposed them at first to be seeds of currants and gooseberries carried in by the fowls! Neither fishes nor other predatory creatures appear to relish these

minute crustacea, and hence their frequent occurrence in amazing quantities.

To our mind, the most lovely inhabitant of the world of water—invisible without the microscope—is the *Planatella*, of which Mr. Slack gives a figure far less felicitous than the rest of his illustrations. We have obtained these polypes with great facility from the Regent's Canal, by hooking up the roots of willows where they spread out, like great sea-weeds, in the water, and afford shelter and support to multitudes of animalcules. Mr. Slack mentions that it is the fashion to classify these ciliated polypes with the shell-fish; but he is wrong in referring the "sea-fir" (*Sericularia*) to the same class (page 158), for it is one of the "Hydroid" zoophytes, related to the *Acalephes*, or sea-jellies. In reference to this opinion, as well as to the more astounding speculation that wheel-animalcules are the permanently larval forms of star-fishes and sea-urchins (*Echinodermata*) (page 35), we think it probable that the advocates of these views will abandon them, now they have adopted the doctrine of "descent with modification" as the basis of zoological arrangements.

Small tanks, or "aquaria," in which fishes are kept, seldom afford much variety of live stock for the microscope, and it is better to keep several small jars, with various weeds and aquatic mosses, for the special maintenance of any objects of interest that may be taken from the ponds. The most frequent spontaneous production of the aquarium is the bell-animalcule (*Vorticella*), which often covers the shells of *Planorbis* and *Limnaea*, and sometimes the whole front of the tank is rendered semi-opaque with its hoary efflorescence. The sooner it is cleaned off the better.

As a specimen of Mr. Slack's lively and pleasant narrative, we cannot do better than quote his description of the *Floscularia ornata*, a "tubicular rotifer," which may be found in the London ponds occasionally, by searching over some fine-leaved water-weed with a glass of low power:

Knowing that the *Floscules* live in transparent gelatinous tubes, such an object was carefully looked for; but in this instance, as is not uncommon, it was perfectly free from extraneous matter, and possessed nearly the same refractive power as the water, so that displaying it to advantage required some little trouble in the way of careful focussing, and many experiments as to the best angle at which the mirror should be turned to direct the light. When all was accomplished, it was seen that the *Floscule* had her abode in a clear transparent cylinder, like a thin confectioner's jar, which she did not touch except at the bottom, to which her foot was attached. Lying beside her in the bottle were three large eggs, and the slightest shock given to the table induced her to draw back in evident alarm. Immediately afterwards she slowly protruded a dense bunch of the fine long hairs, which quivered in the light, and shone with a delicate bluish green lustre, here and there varied by opaline tints. The hairs were thrust out in a mass, somewhat after the mode in which the old-fashioned telescope hearth-brooms were made to put forth their bristles. As soon as they were completely everted, together with the upper portion of the *Floscule*, six lobes gradually separated, causing the hairs to fall on all sides in a graceful shower, and when the process was complete they remained perfectly motionless, in six hollow fan-shaped tufts, one being attached to each lobe. Some internal ciliary action, quite distinct from the hairs, and which has never been precisely understood, caused gentle currents to flow towards the mouth in the middle of the lobes, and from the motion of the gizzard, imperfectly seen through the integument, and from the rapid filling of the stomach with particles of all hues, it was plain that captivity had not destroyed the *Floscule's* appetite, and that the drop of water in the live-box contained a good supply of food.

Mr. Slack will do well to cultivate this style of writing, and avoid alike the jargon of professed naturalists and the tendency to use slang expressions, which is a greater evil than pedantry itself. When describing the *Trachelius*, or "long-necked ciliated animalcule," he says:

The motions of this creature exhibit more appearance of purpose and design than is common with animalcules; but in proportion as these observations are prolonged, the student will be impressed with the difficulty of assuming that anything like a reasoning faculty and volition is proved by movements that bear some resemblance to those of higher animals, whose cerebral capacities are beyond a doubt. It is, however, almost impossible to witness motions which are neither constant nor periodic, without fancying them to be dictated by some sort of intelligence. We must, nevertheless, be cautious lest we allow ourselves to be deceived by reasoning so seductive, as the vital operations of the lowest organisms may be merely illustrations of blind obedience to stimuli, in which category we may reckon food; and until we arrive at forms of being which clearly possess a ganglionic system, we have no certainty that a real will exists, even of the simplest kind; and perhaps we must go still higher before we ought to believe in its presence.

These animalcules, when examined at night, are found to be moving as actively as in the day; in fact, they seem never to require repose, and their actions on this account have sometimes been considered altogether automatic or involuntary. But the same may be said of the gold fish in a tank, and it may be doubted whether they really are as restless in the dark as when a brilliant light is suddenly poured on them.

Whatever sensations these dwellers in the water-drop possess, they must be of a pleasurable nature. The consciousness of existence, of light, of warmth, of the power of motion, the bliss of eating and drinking without satiety—all the enjoyment of childhood may be theirs; and with these they probably inherit an absolute immunity from pain—the sense originally given solely as a guardian against injury. Accidents which would be fatal to us produce them no inconvenience; deprive them of a limb—it grows again; divide them in two—it is their natural mode of propagation; or dry them up in the summer sun, and you only prolong their existence by interposing a period of sleep, from which they may again awake into a world which nature has renewed for them with a shower.

Mr. Slack has devoted one chapter of his book to hints about

microscopes, which will be useful to beginners, and even to those who have made some progress. We can cordially recommend the Society of Arts, "Prize Microscopes," having had several of them in our possession, and used them until begged of us by friends. These three-guinea instruments, made by Field, have sufficient magnifying power to show all the objects described by Mr. Slack. We have also employed for several years a seven-guinea Students' Microscope of Pillischer's, and have made some additions, which render it as useful an instrument as any we have seen. One of these is the "double arm," or "Brook's nose-piece," for carrying two object-glasses, and making one instrument as good as two. With the inch objective we find our animalcule, and then turning the "quarter" in its place, proceed to examine it. The lever-movement, invented by Varley, and adapted to Pillischer's microscopes, is much cheaper than the double screw and rack, more handy for following a moving object, and much more suitable at all times to put in the hands of youngsters, who are always delighted to work the apparatus for themselves. Some of our friends who wish for a larger machine without incurring much expense, get a stand of Salmon's, with a large tube and eye-piece, for about four guineas, and then add to it from time to time such object-glasses and other apparatus as they require. But we must protest against all "Students' Microscopes" which are unprovided with a "coarse adjustment" or rack-work for regulating the focus; such things are a barbarism, unaccountable at the present day; the uninitiated use them as a battering-ram, and, since we have had some of our best objects destroyed by their means, we caution others against them. For object-glasses of high power there is little to choose, either as to price or performance, between the productions of the three great makers; but the brass work of Messrs Powell and Lealand is the most beautiful of any.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Wild Life on the Fjelds of Norway. By FRANCIS M. WYNDHAM. London: Longman and Co. 8vo. pp. 273.

TRAVELLERS OF LATE YEARS have made us pretty well acquainted with Norway and its people, with its fjelds and fjords and fosses, with its inland lakes and salmon streams, and yet the subject is not so entirely exhausted that we may not learn more of the country, of its natural history and resources. Mr. Wyndham spent several weeks in Norway, pursuing the pleasures of a sportsman, and experiencing alternately the pleasures and inconveniences of life among the sætter—the upland chalets or huts occupied in the summer season by Norwegian peasants for the purpose of butter and cheese-making. He writes in a quiet, unaffected style, and leaves upon his reader a pleasurable impression of his veracity. He does not appear to have had any remarkable adventure, nor much sport, for, during his three weeks' roamings on and about the Sogne Fjeld, he seems to have killed one reindeer only, a few braces of willow-grouse and ptarmigan, and owed his trout breakfasts and suppers more to the net and trawling-line than the rod.

Of Norwegian hospitality the author speaks in the same high terms of praise as all travellers who have preceded him:

According to the 'invariable custom in Norway, at about six next morning a servant brought us a cup of coffee and some biscuits, reminding me of the similar habit prevailing in some parts of Germany. But this did not preclude an excellent breakfast, at nine o'clock, consisting of cold meat cut in slices, tea, coffee, with *flad* and *kage-brod* in plenty; while, on a plate under a bell-glass were placed a few pieces of the strong-smelling *gammel ost*, or old cheese.

In Norwegian houses, the kitchen invariably adjoins the dining-room; and, considering that the tea and coffee always remain in the kitchen, it is certainly a convenient plan for the lady of the house, who there filling the cups brings them into the dining-room, taking them back herself to be replenished when wanted. Our new acquaintances were extremely sociable, and the breakfast passed off most pleasantly.

And the dinner was not inferior to the breakfast:

At about two o'clock the lady of the house announced dinner, by saying, "Ver so god—spise" (Be so good as to come to dinner); upon which the guests entered the dining-room indiscriminately,—the ladies by themselves, and the gentlemen following. At a large dinner party, where some degree of formality is observed, the wine is passed round the table, and each person fills his glass; every one then bows and drinks to the health of every one else, emptying his glass at one draught,—the neglect of which is considered as a want of respect to the master of the house, and of courtesy to the company in general: but after the first glass, wine is drunk at pleasure. This ceremony concluded, the dishes are passed round the table from one person to another; and soup and meat being removed from the table, are generally replaced by an excellent pudding, the making of which appears to be well understood by the Norwegian ladies, and by a large dish of fruit, eaten in soup plates, with an abundance of milk. In this high latitude the profusion of raspberries, the fruit thus served up, much astonished me, till I found in what abundance they grew wild.

As each person concludes his dinner, he carefully folds up his napkin, and, laying it on the table, places his plate upon it. Every one having so done, the wine is again passed round the table, and, the glasses being all replenished, the same ceremony which preceded the dinner is observed in conclusion. The move for departure from table is now made by one of the guests, a gentleman, who, bowing to the host, says "Tak for Maden" (Thanks for the food); and the whole party then rises, and each person replaces his chair against the wall—an accomplishment requiring some little practice before one can not only perform it quickly, but also avoid making a great creaking upon the polished floors. A general shaking of the hands immediately follows, each person saying as he does so, "Tak for Maden."

All the company then proceed to the drawing-room, with the exception of the lady of the house, who remains in the dining-room to see the dinner removed. Coffee then follows, and in the evening, at about nine o'clock, an excellent supper—much like the breakfast, though more substantial. Such, then, is the routine, and such are the customs of a Norwegian house.

The preceding extracts will give the reader an idea of the author's style. He performed his tour, in the main, in a tolerably pleasant manner, and does not grumble more than he can help. His work contains many hints which will be useful to future tourists. He had provided himself before he set out with an iron pot, a coffee-pot, tin cups and platters, blankets, waterproof coverings, &c.—all objects calculated to promote the health and comfort of the traveller in the bleak and barren parts of the country. What, also, we glean in a practical way from Mr. Wyndham's volume is, that the traveller among the uplands of Norway must content himself with barley bread, milk, sour cream, gruel, and old cheese, unless he is sportsman enough to find himself better fare with the rod and the gun. The volume is provided with several useful maps, and the chromo-lithographs and woodcut illustrations are highly creditable to the artists.

POETRY.

Christophoros and other Poems. By WALTER B. MANT, Archdeacon of Down. London: Bell and Daldy. 1861. pp. 161.

God and Man. London: Houlston and Wright. 1861. pp. 165.

Recollections of the Past. London: Saunders, Otley, and Co. 1861. pp. 68.

Anne Boleyn: a Tragedy. London: W. Kent and Co. 1861. pp. 194.

Richard Cœur de Lion: an Historical Tragedy. London: Arthur Hall and Co. pp. 82.

THE DULNESS OF THE PRESENT SEASON has apparently communicated itself in some degree to our poets and poetasters. We have had of late nothing like the daring, but not commonplace or unpoetical, plagiarism of the authors of "Tannhauser;" nor have our ears been grated upon by those "scrannel tones" of nonsense which so often lead us to wonder why persons who acknowledge that they cannot write other than bad prose by invariably doing so seem to imagine that they must necessarily write good poetry.

All the books on our list bear about them an air of equable mediocrity. There is nothing in them to call for very harsh criticism; there is little in them that can be read with pleasure, and, as a consequence, there is much in them that nobody will read if he can help it. Of course there is a question of degree as to the merits of the five authors whose works are before us; but weighing of quasi-merits needs no very careful adjustment of critical weights. Feeling pretty sure that not one of the quintet of volumes on our list will ever see a second edition, we begin with the poems of the Archdeacon of Down.

The writer is evidently a man of considerable cultivation and reading, and, perhaps almost necessarily thus, of fairly good taste. Learned ease has made him a poet, and, sooth to say, as far as this volume goes, the world would not have suffered had the writer lacked this ease, learned or unlearned. *Ad aperturam libri* we quote the Archdeacon's version of "The Battle of Salamis," a soul-stirring theme, though it be none of the newest:

A BALLAD OF GRECIAN HISTORY.

"Arise! ye sons of Greece, arise!
"And free your fatherland;
"And save your children and your wives;
"The foe is on your strand!
"Strike for the Temples of your Gods,
"And free their altar-fires;
"The tombs of heroes famed of yore,
"The ashes of your sires!
"Ye now must strike for all ye love,
"The foe is on your strand:
"Arise ye sons of Greece, arise!
"And save your fatherland!"

So rung the inspiring sounds that roused
The Grecians, few, but brave,
When Persia's thousand galleys lay
Proud threatening on the wave,
Those thousand galleys lay display'd
Before their Monarch's throne,
And countless armies stood around;
And all that Monarch's own!

The sun arose on Salamis,
And fell across the bay
On banner, turban, bow and shield,
The Persian's rich array;
Behind, on helm and spear it glanced,
On mail-clad warriors shone;
And few, but firm, in close array,
The Grecian fleet came on.

The invaders deem'd that unprepared,
Secure they held their prize;
They heard, appall'd, the patriot shout,—
"Ye sons of Greece, arise!"

The sun, before he set that night,
Look'd down upon the bay,
And Persian wrecks and Persian dead
Beneath him scatter'd lay;
And Xerxes' golden throne was gone,
His hosts had left the strand;
The free-born sons of Greece had risen,
And saved their fatherland!

"God and Man" is, à la the Earl of Winchester, an attempt to improve the Book of Job. A person yclept "Mentor," speaks in this fashion for a weary number of pages:

Hope is the lamp of mercy; far above,
From heaven's high tower, she sheds her faithful light,
To guide earth's 'nighted wanderers on their road:
Oh, by her radiance seek the narrow way,
Or e'er the curtains of her window, closed,
Shut out the world to darkness, death, despair—
In that dread outer darkness there shall be
Weeping and wailing, gnashing of fierce teeth,
And rending groans from agony's wrung heart.
When the dread everlasting morn shall rise—
Shall from its glorious bed burst blinding forth,
And down the dazzled clouds with radiant flood
Stream on the naked secrets of all hearts,
Dragging the marbled, prostrate criminal,
Conscience-condemned, to justice and to judgment,
Who will choose then what he has chosen now?

The minor poems remind us both of Moore and Tupper—most, however, of the last-named bard.

"Recollections of the Past" is by no means an unpleasant little volume. The poetry can hardly be considered of a very high order; but its blank verse has something of the music of Cowper in it, and is almost always written with feeling and good taste. The writer, from the description of his public school and university, is evidently an old Etonian and Oxford man. The latter is thus apostrophised:

In summer months, thou seat of classic lore,
Thy beauty all must own: the country round,
Though flat in measure is relieved by slopes
That in the distance catch the walker's eye,
And finish his horizon pleasantly.
A distant view the city does itself
Present unequal'd of its kind, where tower
And spire rise up above a swell of green
Cool and umbrageous. The near villages
Through verdant field-walks are accessible,
Where gurgling stream o'er rustic bridge
must oft
Be slowly cross'd, with the sweet water-song
Following awhile the ear: rich buttercups
Oft robe the meadows as with cloth of gold,
And pretty wild flowers nestle by each
hedge
Shy and retiring, or peep gaily out,
Moved by some impulse, or perhaps the
wind.

I owe a debt of gratitude to scenes
So simple, yet so soothing, which I here
Gladly repay after the lapse of years;
Mindful of that sweet dreaming which I
oft
Enjoy'd among them at the evening hour,
Drinking in inspiration both from sounds
And sights to which my mind was well
attuned,
And not ashamed of their simplicity.
Ashamed? contented amply, rich among
them.
If from the Book of books I oft have snatch'd
A breathless pleasure, and have in it felt
At times an interest sustain'd for hours,
So have I proved sweet Nature God's book
too,
A ministering spirit, teaching when
Not thought to teach, disguising useful
lessons
Under the easy name of recreation.

It has been said that the literary novice generally commits himself for the first time in a five act tragedy. We are afraid, however, that we cannot assume the writer of the marvellously dull tragedy before us to be a novice either in years or authorship. Its sentences from beginning to end have a prosy, middle-age correctness; and the whole composition savours much more of the heavy father than of the bright, erratic schoolboy. The purpose of the writer is, apparently, to refute, in verse, Mr. Froude's historical paradoxes; but we confess we are almost inclined to say that we had rather be wrong with Mr. Froude than right with the author of "Anne Boleyn." Nearly 170 pages are devoted to such heavy question and answer as the following:

ENGLISH MERCHANT.
Can it be possible to be of Christ,
Yet persecute the life of any, who
His name do also own,—though they may err?
Methinks the Church will never wake to see
Christ's kind forbearance with infirmity;
And know that none can call Him Lord, but they
Who by His Spirit hath been taught the way:
Oblivious how faith like a grain may lie,
'Till love shall till it to maturity.

ITALIAN MERCHANT.
Is faggot-bearing on the sleeve, to bear
Each other's burdens,—as is said somewhere?
Is bath of flame around a martyr's toes,
Heaping up coals, to pacify our foes?
Is this the Roman welcome to Christ's fold?
Is this the way Christ's news of peace is told?
Or have we Satan's angels decked with white,
Pretending truth, yet prospering evil's fight?
Faith may bear error, yet shall save at last,
By the Great Judge's pity over-passed;—
All who judge now shall be in judgment cast.

The preface of the author of "Richard Cœur de Lion" is as follows: "To the public. Time has long made inquiry for an original drama. Is this one?" Without presuming to answer the question in the affirmative, we can affirm that, compared with "Anne Boleyn," which precedes it, it is a work of some excellence. Its somewhat audacious preface leads us to believe that the writer is but a neophyte in literary art; as certainly many of the faults of the tragedy are the faults of a young writer who may do much better in time to come.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Old and New Theology. By HENRY JAMES. London: Longmans. pp. 210.

TO LIBERALISE IS NOT TO FERTILISE, and to fertilise is not to vitalise. Yet in these days there are mortals not a few, some gifted, some commonplace, who dream that the proclamation of illimitable tolerance is all that is needed for the regeneration of mankind. This seems to be the creed of Mr. Henry James, whom certainly it would be wrong to call a commonplace person. Mr. James is a Yankee, and he has the Yankee's fluency and most of the Yankee's other peculiarities. An earnest, truthful man, but surely no prophet, though the author of the preface to this English edition of his book is pleased to view him as a kind of Luther. Of course he is just as much a Luther as Mr. Wilkinson, the biographer and interpreter of Swedenborg, is a Bacon, according to the monstrously foolish utterance of Emerson, here quoted with apparent approval. Such insane and inordinate eulogy, so characteristic of our canting age, robs criticism of all its worth. It, besides, is fatal to the reverence for great men, since, if all the hills become mountains, the mountains vanish, and no Alpine glories look down upon us, kindling poetry and adoration. Mr. James is successful in demonstrating the evil of stagnancy in religion; but then the evil is universally admitted and lamented. His book is a vigorous protest against Pharisaism; but by whom except Pharisees is Pharisaism defended? The volume would immensely benefit bigots, if bigots could be induced to read it; your thorough bigot, however, wraps himself round in a self-satisfaction which defies all arguments and appeals. It would be wrong, however, to confound intolerance with bigotry. The bigot embraces a narrow dogma, and by this dogma would judge, would condemn the whole of mankind. He curses, and would crush, a certain intellectual conclusion different from his own. The soul of prophetic mould, however, looks not at error, but at the fruits of error, and wars with these. By what other name than intolerance can we designate this warfare? It is an intolerance of which we have at present too little—not too much. Half a Unitarian, half a Swedenborgian, and with vague sympathies for the triumphs of modern science, Mr. James would

substitute for existing theological systems and institutions a species of democratic spiritualism. Those systems and institutions we do not pretend to love more warmly than he loves them. We deem them a most inadequate expression and embodiment of the religious life. But can the religious life be satisfied with pure spiritualism alone? We think not. Pure spiritualism is the privilege of a few mystical hearts, and their privilege it must remain. Sects like the Quakers, which parade a pure spiritualism, quickly decay, or grow unnatural and imbecile. Human beings in the mass need the suggestiveness of symbol; the gorgeousness of worship. Of fruitful symbols, of magnificent ceremonial, frigid formulas have taken the place; and this is why there is now no religious food for the yearning breast. A fervid, eloquent writer—but not an independent thinker—Mr. James flounders in a chaos of contradictions. He brands a temporising policy, yet takes a temporising attitude; he rejects the historical element in religion, yet recognizes and would conform to every Church as a historical product. This is to be the preacher without any risk of being the martyr, which no doubt is exceedingly convenient. Contrasting the new theology with the old, Mr. James does not very clearly show us what the new theology is, or how it is to supplant the old. Metternich was in the habit of distinguishing between a principle and a doctrine; he scourged the doctrinaires—the apostles or disciples of doctrines—while maintaining that he himself was the champion of principles. No one could perceive that the most Jesuitical of diplomatists, and most unstable of statesmen, ever acted on any other principle than an adroit accommodation to circumstances. Mr. James seems to have neither principles nor doctrines; he is satisfied with a hazy sentiment. Through this he would revolutionise the world, yet, by an incomprehensible marvel, leave the world undisturbed. The world is to be changed without being conscious of the transfiguration; there are to be no heroisms, no emotions, no commotions, no catastrophes; a few phrases about the Church of the Future are to achieve the miracle. To rebuke the pride of zealots, to restrain the cruelty of persecutors, it is well that we should defend the claims of the Invisible Church, of the true Catholic religion; that we should point to the brotherhood of the Saints who from generation to generation, and from clime to clime, hold out the hand to each other. But is there to be no Visible Church? And if the Visible Church is corrupt and cold, is it to get heat from meretricious rhetoric, and purification from the Socinian slang current in America? The terrible problem must be approached with robust ministries than these. Mr. James labours to prove that the Church of Christ is not an Ecclesiasticism; but this is both etymologically and substantially false. Either there is no Church of Christ, or it must be Ecclesiastical—that is to say, it must be a Church. It cannot dispense with organisation, a hierarchy, a ritual. What would Mr. James really introduce? Simply a Puritanism of a more abstract, a more ghastly kind than that which, in its ruin, in its rottenness, now cumber the path of England. Abstractions in religion have done infinite harm; but the remedy which Mr. James offers us is a vast, a ceaseless increase of the abstractions. It is by means of the Visible Church alone that the Invisible Church is possible. The life of God is in the forms of the universe; through the forms we dart into the centre of God's life: and the more we feel the forms, the more the life of God is blended with our own. Now, the more we feel the forms of religion, the more religion, as a life, transfuses, inspires, exalts us. They are fatal to us only when we give them nothing except a formal heed. There is unpardonable presumption in anything which dispenses with the experiences and analogies of the past, and which leaves out of view, as not meriting the most transient glance, the inalienable necessities of human nature. This is the cardinal mistake of our author. Ecclesiasticisms of every kind are, in his eyes, merely aberrations or preparations. The crown and the consummation,—what? A wilderness of Swendenborgian ghosts babbling evermore about charity. But a charity of this sort could not fail to end in insipidity and indifference. Charity is the prerogative of the strong; it is an angel, marching radiant, sublime, invincible in the midst of awful antagonisms. If sin and sorrow could be banished from the earth, and if all men could lead an ideal or idyllic existence, charity would be a pretty word wherewith to adorn and consecrate the banquets of innocence. But there sin and sorrow are; and as long as they torture and trouble earth, charity cannot be dwarfed down into the equivalent of a lazy tolerance. Charity is not an indolent emotion: it is a positive, an active virtue. That is a spurious charity which is limited to almsgiving, or to the unwillingness to knock down our neighbour because he believes a little more or a little less than ourselves, or perhaps nothing at all. Like the queen in the nursery rhyme, whose chief employment was eating bread and honey, we are, following Mr. James, to feast on charity for the sake of its sweetness. Charity to him is merely a luxury of a very high order, a subtler form of selfishness, though he may not be conscious thereof. It does not follow, however, that because we are not disposed to be Mawworms we must, therefore, be milksops. Mr. James does not seem able to conceive any other or nobler alternative. There is an epic grandeur in religion, a heroic force which he altogether overlooks. Sick of American squabbles and sectarianisms, he would have peace and unity, let the sacrifice be what it may. Indeed, that which he would discard so lightly is exactly what America requires. The splendour of hierarchies, the wealth and beauty of symbols, the order and the majesty of ecclesiastical organisations must envelope America if America is ever to

learn true reverence as the road to true greatness. Mr. James says that the democracy is hostile to abiding ecclesiastical creations. Scotland is a signal proof of the contrary. The Scottish Presbyterian Churches are democratic in the broadest sense; but no Churches can have a more conservative constitution, or can observe a stricter discipline. The Roman Catholic Church likewise has always been a monarchy resting on a democracy. In harmony with England's other institutions the Church of England is wholly aristocratic; but it is conservative—not so much in itself as through the general tendency to Conservatism in the country; whereas the Scottish Presbyterian Churches and the Roman Catholic Church are, in the main, independent of political changes. We shudder, however, at the results to which a democratic spiritualism would conduct—such as Mr. James preaches. To the anarchy which is chronic in America, a far more tragic anarchy would be added. You need cohesive pith, and you summon on the scene everything fitted to scatter and disrupt. In regard to the Churches in England, in America, all over the world, only two processes appear to be at once wise and bold. Either valiant and pious men should strive to reform each Church in harmony with its traditions and structure, or they should proclaim unlimited individualism, whose first fruit would be a new and divine involvement of that universal religion which will finally take all Churches into its bosom. In either case, religion must be pictured as from its name and character the most puissant of organising energies. It is puerile descanting on charity when the hunger and the thirst are for the disenfranchisement of the Churches from their fossilised condition. We have to restore to religion that progressive character which for centuries it has lost, and which, indeed, it can scarcely be said to have had since the expiration of the Crusades at the end of the thirteenth century. Gladly admitting the benefits which Protestantism has conferred, we are obliged to deny it the faculty of religious growth. Faithful to its name, it was first a protest; no longer a protest, it has degenerated into an obstruction. It mumbles certain dogmas—it mumbles them monotonously, everlastingly—and it would crucify those who deem the literal adherence to dogmas no divine unfolding of religion. A Church, in growing, must correspond to human growth generally. This, from the beginning of its career till the end of the Crusades, was the strength of the Roman Catholic Church. It was fecund in new rites, new symbols, new institutions, in colossal conquering instruments of mercy. In regard to all these it suddenly became barren, aiding human culture no further than as an ally of the fine arts. When roused to battle by the fulminating voice of Luther, the Roman Catholic Church did not seize again its creative power. Armed with the weapons furnished by Jesuitism, it dogmatically contended with the dogmatists of the great Schism; and so for three hundred years the unseemly, the unhallowed jangle has been going on. A dogma, as an infallible, inflexible proposition, can neither be the instructor nor the nutriment of mankind. Ceremonial should always determine creed, and not creed ceremonial. The most religious men in a nation have their own solemn communings with Deity: these are too sacred for speech. But when these men mingle in worship with their brethren, it is for a Divine ceremonial bearing them far away from the imprisonments of dogmas that they pant and pine. Whatever may be said about the tendency to scepticism, the religious life, when arrayed in adequate, appropriate rites and symbols, is invincible. Now here, and not in a vapoury Swedenborgianism, must redemption be sought. To tell our fellows who have been devouring bad food or husks, that they must henceforth feast on the air, will neither cheer nor satisfy them. The more ingeniously Mr. James disguises it, the more Swedenborgianism is air and mist. If, when the mist is blown away, we find nothing but the arid rock beneath, yet this is at least a resting-place. And though it would be well to tell those who are content with the arid rock of dogmatism to mount higher and higher toward the Heaven of Eternal Truth, yet a Swedenborgian fog can surely neither quicken their pace, nor improve their vision. We have shown, we trust, a sincere desire generously to appreciate Swedenborgianism; all the more that Swedenborgianism is both misunderstood by ignorance and misrepresented by malignity. But Mr. James's Yankee version of Swedenborgianism will not make the community more in love with it. A few meteors from the banks of the Hudson dashed into the midst of the Swedenborgianism mist, leave it a mist still; and they may possibly seduce to fatal errors those whom the mist itself would never have led astray. He whom Mr. James professes profoundly to honour said, that, besides the baptism with water, there must be a baptism with the Holy Ghost and with fire. It is from the baptism with fire that Mr. James shrinks; he would not even have the baptism of water; he would only have a baptism with cloud, enlivened by a will-of-the-wisp in the distance. For ourselves, rather than recognise as a saving faith Mr. James's benevolent insipidities, we would embrace as truth the terrible idea of Joseph de Maistre, that the whole earth is steeped in blood, that it is only an immense altar where everything which lives must be immolated, boundlessly, ceaselessly, till the extinction of evil, till the death of death—man suffering most from the anathema as being foulest with the pollution. Mr. James's volume belongs to a class of books of which there have been many during the last twenty years. They are books written by amiable persons, totally unacquainted with human nature and with history. The remedy for cholera of the famous French physiologist, Magendie, was rum punch; and our latest religious reformers would cure a prevalent religious disease in somewhat the same way: the

delectable is to be the effectual. We regret that Mr. James is not wiser than the others. He is, however, a better writer than most of them. Though intolerably diffuse, and though his pages are disfigured by Yankee eccentricities and vulgarities of styles, he yet, especially when inspired by indignation, has the pen of a master. He will find thousands of delighted readers among those who think that without the baptism of fire earth can be purified into the temple of God.

ATTICUS.

Letters and Papers illustrative of the Reigns of Richard III. and Henry VII. Edited by JAMES GAIRDNER. Published by the Authority of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls. Vol. I. London: Longmans. pp. lxxvii. 452.

"THE TRIUMPH OF BOSWORTH," Mr. Newdegate is reported to have said upon a recent convivial occasion, "was the triumph of family," &c. This is not the least striking amongst the many original remarks made after dinner upon the occasion we have alluded to by the honourable member for North Warwickshire. The honourable gentleman, if we read a correct report of his speech, delivered himself of the following oracular utterance: "It has been said that the soul of wit is brevity, but at this moment I feel, as it comes near me, that you will appreciate the converse of that opinion, that the very essence of brevity is wit." Now, we have no doubt that there is a great deal of profundity in this observation, but as we cannot for the life of us understand it, we cannot, of course pronounce decidedly; still we can say, if the honourable member meant to hint darkly that his speech would have been funnier had he made it shorter, we beg to differ from him. It could scarcely be droller than it is; the comparison of Lord Palmerston to Penelope is a very merry conceit, for both names begin with a P.; the resemblance pointed out between the Sparkenhoe Club Dinner and the Feast of Tabernacles is full of that incongruity which, according to Sydney Smith, is essential to humour (though why Mr. Spurgeon was not invited we cannot imagine; he should not have been absent from a Feast of Tabernacles): the similarity detected between the farmers and the patriarchs is worthy of the genius of caricature, for the prevailing fashion of beard-wearing does give rather a patriarchal appearance, and the "new red coat," if you believe old picture-books, was quite *à la mode* in the days of Jacob; nothing can be more amusing than to refer the French Revolution and the American disunion to the same origin—to wit, a want of proper reverence for old families (such as the Abrahams, the Isaacs, and the Newdegates); but as a downright joke, ludicrous for its very grotesqueness, we have never seen anything better than the humorous assertion that "the triumph of Bosworth was the triumph of family," &c. Had Mr. Newdegate read the preface to Mr. Gairdner's new volume, we think he would have learnt something; he would not have assisted country bumpkins to misunderstand the history of their country; and though his speech might not have excited so much inextinguishable laughter, it might have been entitled to respectful consideration. If Richard III. was pot, Henry VII. was most decidedly kettle, and one was as black a usurper as the other. The former may have been the more murderous, but the latter was the more avaricious; nor is there anything in Henry VII.'s character to prevent us from believing that, could he have secured the throne by so easy a process as the murder of his nephews, he would have preferred that course to a pitched battle at Bosworth. He certainly liked gold better than blood, but he showed no innate repugnance to the latter—a little of both suited him as well as anything. As to his "family" claims, hear Mr. Gairdner: "The chief point illustrated by the papers here collected—the great fact that pervades nearly every one of them—is the insecurity of the throne both in Richard's time and in Henry's. This may, perhaps, be attributed to the circumstance that *neither of these sovereigns had a legitimate right*; but, in truth, it was hard to tell in that age wherein legitimate right consisted. According to the view which posterity has sanctioned, *such right did not originally belong to the house of Lancaster*; and if it had accrued to them by long possession, it was finally lost by weakness and misgovernment." And again, at page xxvii., he speaks of Henry VII. as "a King, whose title was one of the most ambiguous ever seen in England;" in fact, the son of a granddaughter of one of John of Gaunt's bastards is scarcely the person one would have expected to hear mentioned as the champion of "family" claims. The triumph of Bosworth, indeed, was the triumph of Tudor and treachery over Plantagenet and bravery—and nothing more. That the results of that triumph exercised a vast influence upon the character of the English nation, no one with eyes to see and ears to hear can possibly deny; but that influence tended rather to decrease than to enhance the value of what is called "family." Diplomacy superseded chivalry; arms gave place to the toga; oppression was exercised not by means of the sword, but of the law; and cruelty was replaced by extortion: but not to the benefit of "family." "Family" was rich, and Henry was rapacious; he, therefore, squeezed "family" very nearly dry; "family" had gotten wealth, and "family" had to disgorge it. King-makers were at a discount, money-makers at a premium; nobles were depressed, commercial "gents" encouraged. He had no yearnings for a Cressy or an Agincourt: his short campaign in France was bloodless, and it is by no means certain that he did not manage to put money in his purse out of the benevolence raised for

the prosecution of it. Still, if the triumph of Bosworth was neither a triumph of "family" nor a triumph for "family," it must be acknowledged to have been a signal triumph for families in general; that is, for the people. His law against retainers and his other enactments did more perhaps towards the establishment of the now all-powerful middle-class than any event since the Conquest, and it is a question whether the liberty and independence of the subject was not thus more successfully promoted than by the over-rated Magna Charta. But enough of Bosworth and its triumph. It is not only of that one may read with advantage in Mr. Gairdner's preface, but of many other things of which it is profitable to have correct impressions. The letters and papers commence with a minute description of Edward IV.'s funeral, prefaced by a general account of "the Ordenaunces which shall be done in the observance at the deth and buryall of a annoynted king," to this effect:

When that a King annoynted ys deceased, after his body spured, it most be washed and censed by a bishop for his holy annoyntment. Then the body most be bamed, if it may be goten, and wraped in lawne or reynes, then hosen shertes and a pair of shone of redde lether, and do over hym his surcote of clothe, his cappe of estat over his hede, and then laie hym on a faire burde covered with clothe of gold, his one hand upon his bely, and a septur in the other hand, and on his face a kerchief, and so shewid to his nobles by the space of ij. days and more if he weder will it suffre. And when he may not goodly lenger endure, take hym away, and bowell hym and then eftstones bame hym, wrappe hym in raynes well trameled in cordis of silke, then in tartrine trameled, and then in velvet, and then in clothe of gold well trameled; then lede hym and coffre hym, and in his lede with hym a plait of his still, name and date of our, &c. And if ye care hym, make a ymage like hym, clothed in a surcote with mantill of estat, the laices goodly lyng on his bely, his septur in his hand, and his crown on his hede, and so carry him in a chair upon, with lightes, baners, accompanied with lordys and estates as the counsaill can best devyse, havyng the horse of that chair traped with dyvers trapers, or els with blacke trapers with scochons richely beten, and his officers of armes about hym in his cottes of armes. And then a lord or a knyght with a courser traped of his armes upon him, his salet or basnet on his hede crowned, a shilde and a spere tyll he come to his place of his entring. And at the masse the same to be offered by noble princes.

Touching this description Mr. Gairdner has some remarks which are worthy of attention; he says:

Our volume commences with an account, derived from a MS. in the Herald's College, of the funeral rites of Edward the Fourth. It is characteristic of the olden time that pageants were so minutely and carefully recorded, while events of such awful moment as the *coup d'état* of the 13th of June, when the Protector suddenly ordered Hastings to the block, the executions of Rivers, Vaughan, and Grey, the usurpation of Richard III., and the death of his nephews, are so slightly noticed in contemporary letters and narratives, that doubts have been raised as to every circumstance connected with them. Yet we cannot consider this due so much to any general indifference to crime, as to the high importance then attached to whatever was visible and tangible. Pageants were not only regarded with an interest as mere shows for which the world has now grown too old, but were in themselves affairs of state of some importance. It must also be considered that the act of writing was not then so natural and spontaneous as it is with us. Private letters in the fifteenth century were almost always of a business character, and when the minds of men were strongly excited their hands were accustomed to wield heavier weapons than goose quills. A pageant on the other hand, was essentially a peaceful exhibition. It was arranged beforehand to the smallest detail,—it could be observed minutely and chronicled with accuracy.

With respect to that "damned spot" upon the reputation of Richard III., we read,

Let us here say what can be said, not to palliate the conduct of Richard III., but to make it intelligible as far as our knowledge and judgment will permit. In the broad view of history which necessarily presents itself to most minds, the murder of his nephews must appear virtually to have been a part of the act of usurpation. In point of time it followed very close, and the natural inference seems to be that it was deliberately planned to give security to a throne so wrongfully acquired. It is not necessary, however, to entertain quite so dark a view. Detestable as the act must be under any aspect, we had rather not regard it as having been cogitated and considered for several weeks before. If it was, it certainly was the reverse of politic, for there can hardly be a doubt that whatever disaffection was previously felt to Richard's cause, gained strength from the moral indignation which that act aroused. However we may be accustomed to regard the celebrated scene in the Guildhall, he was certainly at first supported by more than a few hired retainers of Buckingham; and we may be tolerably certain that the mere change of sovereigns was not at that time so repugnant to the feelings of Englishmen, as it afterwards appeared when the sequel was divulged. Whether Richard's plea was true that his brother's children were by law illegitimate, is a question which need not be here discussed; but there had been enough of evil in the minority to reconcile most men to its termination. The state of anarchy had been simply intolerable; London had been kept in a continual ferment with plots and counterplots; and it is certain the spirit of faction was not wholly on Richard's side.

We cannot say that this makes the usurper's conduct much more intelligible to us than it was before; it is intelligible enough that Richard, when he heard there was a confederacy against him and in favour of his imprisoned nephews, should have rid himself of them in order that the news of their death might, as in fact it did, paralyse, at least for a time, the would-be champions of their cause; this line of policy never appeared to us at all obscure, and we are sorry to say that in this particular instance Mr. Gairdner fails to impress us with an idea of his perspicuity; if he is here as perspicuous as usual, we are unfortunately more than ordinarily obtuse. Quite clear, however, brief, and masterly, is his review of Richard's relations with foreign powers; the contrast he draws between the reigns of Richard III. and Henry VII., is truthful; and his extract of the events of the latter monarch's reign, is a very valuable little history. Simmel and Warbeck, the De la Poles, James IV. of Scotland, Kildare and Desmond, Ferdinand and Isabella, Maximilian, Pope Alexander VI. and the Turks, and the future Cardinal Wolsey, all the characters in the eventful drama of the period, are presented to us by Mr. Gairdner in their most startling situations; but the most moving

scene to which he introduces us, is where the royal miser's heart is stricken by the death of his firstborn, Arthur. Let us quote the passage:

An unknown but contemporary writer has left us this touching record of the manner in which he and his queen received the heavy blow.

"In the year of our Lord God 1502, the second day of April, in the castle of Ludlow, deceased Prince Arthur, first begotten son of our Sovereign Lord King Henry the Seventh, and in the seventeenth year of his reign. Immediately after his death Sir Richard Poole, his chamberlain, with other of his council, wrote and sent letters to the king and council at Greenwich, where his grace and the queen then was, and certified him of the prince's departure. The which council directly sent for the king's ghostly father, a friar Observant, to whom they showed these most sorrowful and heavy tidings, and desired him in his best manner to show it to the king. He in the morning of the Tuesday following, somewhat before the time accustomed, knocked at the king's chamber door; and when the king understood it was his confessor, he commanded to let him in. The confessor then commanded all those present to avoid, and after due salutation began to say, *Si bona de manu Dei suscipimus, mala autem quare non sustineamus?* and so showed his grace, that his dearest son was departed to God. When his grace understood that sorrowful heavy tidings, he sent for the queen, saying that he and his queen would take the painful sorrows together. And after that she was come and saw the king her lord, and that natural and painful sorrow, as I have heard say, she with full great and constant comfortable words besought his grace, that he would, first after God, remember the weal of his own noble person, the comfort of his realm and of her. She then said that my lady, his mother, had never no more children but him only, and that God, by his grace, had ever preserved him, and brought him where that he was. Over that, how that God had left him yet a fair prince, two fair princesses; and that God is where he was, and we are both young enough; and that the prudence and wisdom of his grace sprung over all Christendom, so that it should please him to take this accordingly thereunto. Then the king thanked her of her good comfort. After that she was departed and come to her own chamber, natural and motherly remembrance of that great loss smote her so sorrowfully to the heart that those that were about her were fain to send for the king to comfort her. Then his grace of true, gentle, and faithful love, in good haste came and relieved her, and showed her how wise council she had given him before; and he for his part would thank God for his son, and would she do in likewise."

With respect to the correspondence of Richard III., contained in this volume, Mr. Gairdner truly observes that its "historical importance . . . requires no comment." He particularly points out the interest attached to No. XII. of the series, which is too long to quote in full, but of which, first informing the reader that it is a letter from the Duke of Brittany, containing "instructions for George de Maintier, now sent by the Duke [of Brittany] towards the King of England, of what he shall say to the said King," we give the following portions:

Pareillement dira audit roy que le roy Loys de France depuis le deces de feu prince de bonne memoire le roy Edward dernier decede, a par plusieurs fois envoie devers le duc le prier et requierre de lui baillier le sieur de Richemont son cousin. Et a ledit roy Loys fait faire auduc de grans offres; mais le duc ne lui en a donne nul acraict, doutant que ledit roy Loys en voulsist porter ennuy et dommage a aucuns dez amis et bien veuillans duduc. Allocasion de quoy ledit roy Loys donne grandes menaces auduc de lui faire la guerre, et en sont lez appareances grandes. . . .

Pourquoy dira audit roy comme le duc le prie que en entretenant lez amitez et traicties parcydevant faiz entre ledit feu roy Edward et le duc, il lui plaise secourir le duc alencontre dudit roy Loys, sil encommence la guerre au duc, et lui envoier pour partie de son secours le nombre de iiij. mil. archiers Dangleterre, garnis de bons capitaines et dun bon chief, souldoiez pour six mois aux despens dudit roy Dangleterre, et iceulx envoier dedens ung mois aprez la requeste que le duc en fera, ainsi que ledit feu roy Edward avoit promis de faire; et dece baillier son seelle et lenvoier au duc; et aussi envoier auduc, sil le requeroit, outre ledit nombre de iiij. mil. archiers, deux ou trois autres mil archiers dedens ung autre mois prouchain, garnis de bons capitaines, a la souldie et despens du duc. Et en ce faisant le duc attendra l'aventure de la guerre, telle quil plaira a Dieu lui envoier, plustost que baillier en la main dudit roy Loys ledit sieur de Richemont, ne faire chose prejudiciable ausdits roy ne royaume Dangleterre.

The following letter, too, is characteristic enough to be amusing; the writer can hardly be said to commit himself:

LEWIS XI. TO RICHARD III.
[MS. Harl. 433, f. 236 b.]

MONSIEUR MON cousin,—Jay veu lettres que mavez escriptez par vostre herault Blanc Sanglier, et vous mercye des nouvelles que mavaiz fait savoir. Et se je vous puis fair quelque service je le feray de tresbon cuer, car je vueil bien avoir vostre amyte. E a Dieu, monsieur mon cousin. Escrip aux Montilz lez Tours, le xxiiij^e jour de Juillet.

Loys.
Villechartre.

The correspondence of Richard III., moreover, is all the more interesting from its perfect state of preservation. Of the letters, &c., relating to Henry VII. most are tolerably perfect; but some, especially those "interesting papers relating to the services in which Wolsey was engaged, in the year 1508, with reference to the two projected marriages: first, between Henry VII. and Margaret of Savoy; and, second, between Charles Prince of Castile and the Princess Mary, have unfortunately suffered most severely in the Cottonian fire. Those which are in Wolsey's own handwriting, being rough draughts very much corrected, are from this cause peculiarly difficult to decipher." Here is quite a favourable specimen:

The last day of [October] in the towne of Andwerp between v. and vj. [of the] clocke at nygth your ambassadors accompanyd with the byshop of A. the emper . . . unky and A. B. and C. kam to the emperors presens, wch were resseyvyd undyr [form] folowyng. The emper with the young prince of Castell on hys ryghth h[and] with man[y] stod at the upper part of the chambyr. Unto hom your ambassadors entereng the same made thrys convenyent genuflections; and at ther komyng to hys presen[ce] his majesty toke my lord Tresorer by the hand, and lycke wyse the master of the [rolls], nat avalyng hys bonet to them. Mastyr Wyngfyld for as myche as he [thought] hym nat on aqueyntyd with the emper presyd nat hymself to tak by the hand; wch the emper percyvyn[g] to hym with lauthyng cowntenans seyng "I wyl tak by the hand."

In fact, the labour and vexation of spirit which Mr. Gairdner must have undergone are heartrending to think of; many men have obtained crowns of martyrdom for much less endurance, and very many handsome testimonials for inferior public services.

Catalogue de Musée de l'Académie de Bruges, Notices et Descriptions avec Monograms, &c. Par W. H. JAMES WEALE, Membre Correspondant de la Commission Royale des Monuments, &c. (Bruges: Beyaert-Depoort. London: Barthes and Lowell. 1861. pp. 126.)—As the author of this catalogue truly says, there is no more interesting school (cis-alpine) than

that of Bruges, and none of which the history has been more neglected. The Academy of Bruges possesses a collection of 144 pictures, among which it has the good fortune to boast some fine examples of Jean van Eyck and Hans Memling—not to mention numerous other far lesser stars. Such a collection deserves an adequate record. In the present catalogue we have such an one, and of a very unusual degree and kind of merit. The author, well-known by his researches in the history of art, is not one of those content to say after others. At the cost of much time and labour he has diligently studied all available documents which could throw any light on the pictures here described, or on the history of the artists who produced them. An accurate and intelligent description is given of every picture catalogued; and a brief condensed memoir of every artist of whom examples occur. Those of Jean van Eyck and Hans Memling, brief as they are, contain the results of the most recent research, and some facts discovered by Mr. Weale himself. In the short notice of Gerard David van Oudewater (who died in 1523) a few positive facts are registered of a previously little known painter of high excellence. In that of Jean Prevost (who died in 1529), the painter of the grand "Last Judgment" in the Academy, similar details are for the first time brought together in respect to one whose name was previously unknown to the history of art. In respect to the picture itself, some very curious entries are transcribed from the city archives. The value of the catalogue is much enhanced by the *fac-similes* given of unpublished monograms and inscriptions. To the traveller, the collector, or the student of art, this catalogue is calculated to be alike serviceable. It is of a class of which we could wish to see many exemplars. A similar account of the pictures of the Hospital of St. John, at Bruges, is promised. And we regret to find from the preface that its publication has been delayed by the obstructiveness of the Commission of Hospitals; which enlightened body positively refused Mr. Weale access to its valuable archives, from a diligent study of which so much light might be expected to be here and there thrown on the pictures in the possession of the Hospital in question. It is simply from researches among similar archives that the early history of the Flemish school has of late years become legible or possible. Let us hope that the Commission will reconsider itself and its decision!

EDUCATION, THE DRAMA, MUSIC, ART, SCIENCE, &c.

EDUCATION.

A Letter to N. W. Senior, Esq., one of H. M. Educational Commissioners. By EDWIN CHADWICK, Esq., C.B. Parliamentary paper. H.M. Stationery Office. pp. 131.

WE INVITE ESPECIAL ATTENTION to this blue book (not a large one, we may observe, for the satisfaction of those who shrink from such tomes), now that elementary education is receiving so large a share of public notice. It is very remarkable that, with such valuable information to guide them, the Educational Commissioners should have committed so many and flagrant errors in their recommendations, and have failed to seize upon principles so important and clearly enunciated as those in Mr. Chadwick's letter. Mr. Senior was, we believe, a dissident from most of the conclusions formed by his brother Commissioners; and if they had carefully considered the suggestions, founded on such philosophical and accurately prepared data as Mr. Chadwick submitted to them, we believe that Mr. Senior would have found himself in a majority instead of a minority; and also that so much light would have been thrown upon the most efficient principles of education and administration that no such rash and crude a plan as the new code would have been propounded. That Mr. Chadwick's letter was not received at the earlier period of the Commissioners' labours is perhaps some, though not a sufficient, excuse for the imperfect attention it has evidently received in the general report. Indeed, it was only when Mr. Chadwick learned that some highly important educational points were likely to be altogether passed over by the Commissioners that he was induced to help to supply the deficiency. "I could not learn," he observes, "that those topics had been touched upon, except slightly, and as mere accidents of some non-essential methods, instead of as large primary organic principles affecting all the general schemes of popular instruction." The main topics here referred to are the superior results obtainable by efficient classification and economical division of labour in large schools, contrasted with the imperfect progress, waste of teaching power and other means in small schools—the importance of physical training by means of military drill exercises—the need of avoiding weariness and disgust on the part of young pupils through excessively long lessons or prolonged sedentary application—and, above all, the principles of effective and economical administration.

The economy of high quality of teaching power is so well pointed out that, with such valuable observations before them, the concoctors of the new code should never have committed the grievous mistake they have of endeavouring to lower the status and acquirements of the schoolmaster. "The fact is indisputable of the effect produced on the children, eliciting greater immediate respect, as well as by involuntary influence, by the higher order of teachers." This is confirmed by high testimony. Canon Moseley observes: "As I go from school to school I perceive in each a distinctive character which is that of the master. I look at the school and the man, and there is no

mistaking the resemblance. His idiosyncrasy has passed upon it, and I seem to see him reflected in the children as in so many fragments of a broken mirror." What must, therefore, be the effect on the all-important point of influencing the character of pupils, of reducing schoolmasters to the dead level of fourth-class certificates, which are as easily attainable by the lazy and apathetic as by the accomplished and earnest student! Surely we ought not to relax in our efforts to keep up the status of the schoolmaster when we consider that the commercial world offers some twenty per cent. more for their services, and also, that upwards of 700 returns from unexamined and uncertificated school teachers to the Census Commissioners are signed with marks only! In answer to the cry—that of a small minority only—against the amount of grants for education, Mr. Chadwick well observes:

The most wasteful element is niggardliness in the disguise of economy, which, looking no further than immediate payments, especially for school teaching, deems all service cheap where the pay is low. Alarm at increased educational expenditure is really alarm at the diminution of waste, and at the increase of productive power. The adverse feeling and false economy which passes, as a matter of course, and without dissatisfaction, an expenditure of two millions per annum on penal administration, with only a partial repression of crime, which goes on with an excess of nearly an equivalent amount for the relief of pauperism, of crime and pauperism utterly preventible by an improved training and education—which neglects or refuses to correct the misapplication of an annual income of nearly a million per annum, derivable from educational charities—which yet begrudges and would stay an annual expenditure of [less than] three quarters of a million, that influences directly the future productive power of at least one-third of the population—is surely akin to the economy of the Welsh farmers, who rebelled against the payment of sixpence as a toll, by which sixpence three sixpences were saved in horseflesh.

The half-time system is doubtless of immense value to the children of manufacturing districts. We may doubt its applicability to other parts of the country, except when it can be used to conciliate the claims of labour. We fear that the necessities of the improvident of the labouring classes compel their children to be not only half but quarter-timers; and that the evil to be remedied is not too much, but too little, time given to school and its work by most scholars. The immense saving of time, facility of progress, and improvement in the quality of education by the combination of numbers, so as to afford effective classification and the division of labour in teaching, is ably shown by Mr. Chadwick, and supported by the testimony of many practical educators of lengthened experience. The defects of the present mode of administration are simply pointed out, as well as the means of remedying the defects which threaten to break up the educational office altogether under its present inefficient management. The great principles which render a central administration efficient and economical in its working are clearly sketched in Mr. Chadwick's letter, and illustrated by those of the poor-law, the working of which would have been a signal failure but for the superior administrative skill of the central office. These comprehensive principles, however, seem too large for the grasp of the essentially small minds of the Education Office.

SEVERAL GENTLEMEN have already announced themselves as candidates for the Provostship of Queen's College, Oxford, in the room of Dr. Thomson, Bishop Designate of Gloucester and Bristol. Among them are the Rev. W. Monkhouse, B.D., Senior Fellow of Queen's, and Vicar of Goldington (an. val. 245*l.*), who graduated in 1828, taking a third class in *literis humanioribus*; the Rev. Nicholas Pocock, M.A., formerly Michel Fellow of Queen's, Curate of All Saints, Bristol, who graduated in 1834, taking a first-class in mathematics, and a second in classics; and the Rev. Gordon Heslop, M.A., Curate of Cossall, near Nottingham, who graduated in 1851, and whose name we do not find in the Oxford honour list. Other candidates mentioned, but not formally announced, are the Rev. Dr. Mortimer, Head Master of the City of London School; the Rev. Adam Farrar, M.A., one of her Majesty's Preachers at Whitehall; the Rev. T. B. Levy, M.A., Fellow of Queen's; and the Rev. John Llewellyn Roberts, M.A., late Incumbent of St. John's Church, Chatham. *Ceteris paribus*, the candidates most closely connected with the College may be considered to have the best chance, as the Provostship is in the gift of the Fellows.

The Mastership of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, will also be filled up either on the 1st or 10th of October, according to circumstances. A grand banquet in honour of the late master, now the Lord Bishop of Worcester, will be given by the Society in the College Hall, on the 2nd of October. Rumour says that a great number of invitations to the magnates of the University are now being issued by the Fellows of St. Catherine's.

Archbishop Tenison's Grammar School, Castle-street, Leicester-square, after having been closed for repairs and alterations, is now re-opened under the provisions of the new scheme recently settled by Act of Parliament. By this scheme the course of instruction will comprise ancient and modern languages, mathematics, &c., and will be also adapted to the education of the middle classes through its commercial department. The fees are fixed on a very moderate scale.

The election vacation of Eton College terminated on Saturday last, when the whole school had assembled; the lower boys arrived on Wednesday, the fifth form on Thursday, and the sixth form on Friday and Saturday. At the close of the last half there were 828 scholars, since which upwards of 90 have left, and 120 have been entered. Consequently the school has arrived at the unprecedented number of 850. For this increasing number of scholars additional accommodation has been provided by the completion of the two new residences for the Rev. J. Hawtrey and Mr. Edmund Warre. The house vacated by the Rev. S. Hawtrey has been taken up by the Rev. E. D. Stone, whose small residence in Keat's-lane is now occupied by the Rev. Herbert Snow. Preparations have commenced for the erection of the new schools, for which large sums have been most liberally subscribed by the college and past and present Etonians. For this purpose the present residence of the Rev. W. Wayte, situated opposite the Rev. C. Wolley's, is to be taken down, and a new one is to be built some distance at the back, abutting on the western side of the Sleigh-road. This will throw open a very large and well-situated space for the new schools, for the erection of which contracts have been entered into with Messrs. Lawrence, of Waltham, near Reading, who have so successfully carried out the works in the two large mansions before referred to. The sum of 16,000*l.* has been mentioned as the amount for which the contract has been taken. The extensive works now entered upon are likely to occupy several years in their erection, and, when completed, will form a great architectural adornment to the College of Eton. We trust that the authorities will recollect that their doughty opponent "Pater-familias" insisted that additional masters were quite as requisite for the welfare of the school as additional buildings.

We have elsewhere in these columns noticed the celebration of St. Matthew's Day at Christ's Hospital, which, according to the testimony of all persons present, went off with much *éclat*. The preacher of the day was the Rev. George Bell, M.A., an ex-scholar of the foundation, and now Fellow and Lecturer of Worcester College, Oxford.

The twenty-seventh report of the National Education Commissioners of Ireland, which has just been issued, contains returns showing the result of the actual examination of children by the Inspectors of Schools in the course of the year 1860. Of 165,794 children examined in reading, 38 per cent. were found able to read the second book of lessons correctly, and 19 per cent. able to read the third book, or higher books, with ease and intelligence. Of 91,984 children examined in writing, 38 per cent. were able to write on paper fairly, and 13 per cent. were able to write with ease and freedom. Of 128,940 examined in arithmetic, 29 per cent. were able to set down accurately any number of not more than seven places of figures, 47 per cent. were able to work a sum correctly in subtraction, 23 per cent. a sum in division of money, and 13 per cent. were able to solve readily and correctly questions in proportion or practice. Of 54,177 examined in writing from dictation, 38 per cent. were found able to write a sentence from dictation with tolerable accuracy, and 20 per cent. to write from dictation with ease and correctness. Of 123,057 examined in grammar, 30 per cent. were acquainted with parts of speech only; nearly 12 per cent. were able to parse syntactically. Of 134,199 examined in geography, 36 per cent. were acquainted with the outlines of the map of the world only, 14 per cent. were acquainted with the map of Europe and of Ireland, 1.7 per cent. were able to answer on a general course of geography. Except in the case of arithmetic, these centesimal proportions are exclusive one of the other; thus, the 19 per cent. able to read the third book is not included in the 38 per cent. able to read the second book, but 57 per cent. is the proportion able to read the second or higher books with ease and intelligence. 22 per cent. of the children on the rolls were under seven years of age. The commissioners report that the pupils attending the schools are receiving as fair a degree of literary, scientific, and industrial instruction as it is in the nature of primary education to insure. The number of children on the rolls in the course of the year 1860 was 804,000, but the average number was 510,638, and the average daily attendance (number found in actual attendance) 262,283. There were on the rolls 54,155 children above 14 years of age. There were 5632 schools in operation. There were 121 school farms, 41 of them attached to work-

houses; 32 industrial schools receiving aid towards the salaries of the teachers; 118 evening schools receiving aid in salary and books; and 124 convent and monastic schools, the grants regulated by the average daily attendance. The average salary granted by the Government is 26*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* to a male teacher, 22*l.* 12*s.* to a female, exclusive of small good-service salaries and premiums and gratuities. The local aid for each teacher averaged 8*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, exclusive of free residences in many instances attached to the schools. This local aid was supplied from payments by children amounting to 33,961*l.*, and subscriptions 10,000*l.* Eleven per cent. of the male teachers and nearly five per cent. of the female are described as having total incomes of 50*l.* or more.

The agitation touching the new education minute seems on the increase. Schoolmasters meet almost daily to denounce the breach of faith (as it is termed) on the part of the Government; and the daily journals are filled with letters and leading articles, nearly all of which adopt the same denunciatory tone. We learn that a memorial, which is about to be presented to the President and Committee of Council on Education, has already received many signatures. This memorial sets forth very clearly the grievances of the certificated teachers. We are happy to be able to add, that the Education Minute, though bearing the date of the 29th July of the present year, is not to come into operation until after the 30th March, 1862. Thus Parliament will have an opportunity of reconsidering the subject, which is of vast national importance.

The next primary examination of the Royal College of Surgeons (in anatomy and physiology) for the diploma of membership of this college will be held on Saturday, the 2nd of November, and following days; and the second, or pass, examination (in pathology, surgery, and surgical anatomy) will be held on Saturday, the 9th of November, and following days.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

MR. ALFRED MELLON'S PROMENADE CONCERTS.—At no period of English history have the musical public of this mighty metropolis been provided with entertainments so varied, rich, rare, and intellectual, as at the present day. That man must be indeed a vain boaster who declares his love for the art, and desire to see it extended, yet will not gladly avail himself of the nightly festivities at Covent Garden Theatre upon the easy terms offered. With every twenty-four hours comes a new programme, irradiated by some of the choicest gems of the choicest masters. "Glorious old John" speaks of a darkness caused by excess of light, and Mr. Alfred Mellon has been, to some extent, guilty of producing this phenomenon. His aim, albeit, has been to strengthen the vision of the public, who are beginning to catch glimpses of what vast stores of profound learning have been till recently unrevealed. For this bold venture it is to be hoped he will receive a due reward. *Palmam qui, &c.* The programmes referred to, defy particulars, but in running over them we would just note a few salient features to show the general plan upon which the "second annual series" is constructed. At the close of last week Spohr's grand characteristic symphony, "Die Weihe der Töne" (the power or consecration of sound) was given. When first produced about a quarter of a century since, the critics of the time declared it a positive wonder to hear it executed correctly. To them it appears that the composer had perplexingly mystified his subject, and to the performers he had, according to their thinking, needlessly laboured to pile difficulty upon difficulty. With the exception of Beethoven's "Pastorale," Spohr's work, as a modern programme symphony, is considered nowadays to stand quite alone for musical science. Whether, in the formal sense of the term, it is strictly classical, may be open to question; nevertheless all the ideas are so associated that they spring from each other as naturally as the morning beams from the deep chamber of darkness. Music of this kind requires to be frequently heard, as it dilates in the mind with every reiteration. On the "Mozart night" the inspirations of this mighty genius occupied solely the first part of the evening. No. 2 symphony was given entire. All those present who believed that the popularisation of music is of moral advantage to the community, and that the end is most surely attained by the cultivation of a pure taste, must have been gratified at the interest evidently felt by the audience in the G minor symphony—the most impassioned, poetical, and in some respects the greatest, that Mozart ever penned. Noisy instruments are not included in it; and being wholly independent of the excitement derivable from brilliancy and loudness, the enjoyment derived from hearing must perforce have been a musical one. The performance of such a work goes far in aiding both the student and the amateur; it instructs them in the profound elaborations of harmony, puts before them some of the divinest melodies that ever sprang into existence, exhibits their structure by learned yet harmonious analysis, and in manifold respects develops the highest agencies of art. Tuesday was, therefore, a memorable evening of the series. Popular as Mozart is, and ever must be, Mendelssohn is idolised with an equal amount of fervour. The Scotch symphony, the chief feature in the instrumental selections on the night set apart for honouring Mendelssohn, was played as only such a band as that wedded to Covent Garden can play it. The third movement, that wherein the wail of the pibroch and the singing of the dirge occurs, appeared to be fully understood by the audience, and, of course, enjoyed. Not only the idea, but the scene and the characteristic dance music in the second movement, seemed to reflect the very atmosphere of the *locale*. Wednesday evening was devoted to strains of a character totally different from any of the preceding ones. An overture, "Le Carnaval Romain," is almost new to this country. With the exception of M. Auber, very few French compositions of note

are heard sufficiently to become familiar, and we are strongly inclined to think that neither Adolphe Adam, Halevy, &c., will ever rise high from their present illustrious obscurity; at least in English estimation. The second part of Wednesday evening was devoted chiefly to Rossini, a composer who, notwithstanding his disregard for musical law and liberal appropriation of other men's ideas, is still listened to with delight and attention. Dr. Sterndale Bennett's overture, "The Naiades," performed on Monday, exhibited in a favourable light the material of which some of our home-born musicians are composed. All the music referred to—and more than ten times as much, but of necessity passed over—was received with marked attention. If at times the applause partook more largely of boisterousness than discrimination, at others it was well placed, and entitled the audience to credit for their powers of appreciation. A long array of vocalists brought their varied talents to bear on things new and old, not omitting, as a matter of course, "The Village Blacksmith," "The Wolf," and "My pretty Jane." Mr. Vernon Rigby, a young hero in the tenor line, besought some one to introduce him to a London audience, that he might "like a soldier fall." It is thought that it will take some time before he can suffer much by the contact with earth. Thomas Browne's four-in-hand gallop is a very amusing go-a-head affair, quite characteristic of its author, and makes a capital wind up. The bands of the Volunteer Rifle Brigade have figured twice in support of Beethoven's "Battle Symphony;" a novelty that has not been without effect, in a financial point of view especially.

CHORAL FESTIVAL AT NORWICH.—The second anniversary of the Norfolk and Suffolk Church Association was celebrated on Tuesday in Norwich Cathedral. It was gratifying to observe the manifest advance made by the various choirs from the rural districts who attended on the occasion. The object of meetings of this kind is to excite love for parochial psalmody in the neighbourhood of the cities at which they are held. Considering how recently the association at Norwich has been founded, the performance of the music selected for Tuesday was not only an effective, but a most commendable one. A sermon preached by the Rev. E. Miller, Incumbent of St. John's, Bognor, Sussex, aided materially in warming the hearts and opening the purses of the listeners. He insisted on the great importance of congregational singing in every church of the kingdom; and he relied, therefore, upon the benevolence of every enthusiastic admirer of this portion of the Protestant service towards helping those variously employed in carrying on a work so energetically begun.

SURREY THEATRE.—The operetta "Shakespeare's Dream" has been supplanted by "Rosina." Miss Thirlwall, Miss Jacobs, and Mr. De Solla stand out in the bills among the principal vocalists. Although Dr. Gilbert received but indifferent treatment both from orchestra and chorus, and probably withdrew his effusion in consequence, it must not be supposed that the friends and admirers of Shield will be quiet if his pretty melodies and unostentatious scorings are similarly tortured.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

THE ADELPHI THEATRE opened on Monday with a repetition of the immortal "Colleen Bawn," which was received by a numerous audience with as great a *furore* as ever. Mr. Boucicault's new piece, the "Octoroon," which is reported to be full of slave-trade "sensational" hits, is in rehearsal. When the "old love," however, is so very attractive in a pecuniary sense, it is not very easy to be on with the new.

This day week the play of "Louis XI." was brought out at the Sadler's Wells Theatre, Mr. Phelps, of course, taking the character of the King. We are not sure that those theatre-goers, who are very ardent admirers of Mr. Charles Kean's personation of "Louis XI.," would be altogether satisfied with Mr. Phelps in his new role. To us, however, his acting seemed both vigorous and truthful; and certainly it cannot be charged with what we have heard urged against Mr. Kean's personation of the wily French monarch—exaggeration. We may remark, *en passant*, that M. Casimir Delavigne's French is not dealt very kindly with in the English translation, which is weak and diffuse to a degree. The play, which was very well received by the spectators, was neatly put on the stage; the scenery and dresses, though not so gorgeous as those of the Princess's Theatre under the old régime, leaving little to be desired.

Mr. John Drew is now acting at the Royal Standard Theatre in the part of *Handy Andy*, an adaptation of Mr. Samuel Lover's novel. Our recollections of Mr. Drew at the Lyceum, as a representative of Irish character, are so far favourable that we consider him better than nine-tenths of would-be Irish personators. After all, however, this is not particularly high praise.

The annual meeting of governors of the Birmingham General Hospital was held on Friday week, under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. Miller. After the adoption of the auditors' report, which stated that the balance due to the treasurer on the ordinary account at the close of the financial year was 5573*l.*, against which deficiency the hospital might hope to receive about 3000*l.*, as the net result of the indefatigable exertions and triumphant success of the committee of the recent musical festival. Mr. J. O. Mason, the chairman of the Festival Committee, announced that the festival had been eminently successful both in a musical and financial point of view, and handed over the institution a check for 2000*l.*, being an instalment of the proceeds, the remainder of which he promised should be paid over to the funds of the hospital as soon as the accounts were finally balanced. At the same meeting a donation of 500*l.* was received from an unknown donor in aid of the funds for building the new wing.

Blondin, on Saturday last, in vulgar parlance, nearly came to grief. The following account appears in a morning contemporary from the pen of a spectator:

I was yesterday one of the gaping crowd who assembled at the Crystal Palace to see Blondin. By the advice of a friend, I reluctantly expended five shillings

upon a ticket for the upper gallery, which gave me the privilege of being upon a level with the rope, and the advantage of a place on the platform from which the man started. Shortly after I arrived Blondin came upon the stage, the band struck up a lively march, and the performance, upon a rope 160 feet above the floor beneath, commenced. With a steady step the acrobat paced the first few yards of his cord, then with marvellous agility quickened his steps into a rapid run, when, with a crash, his pole, weighing sixty pounds, snapped in the centre, the slight rim of iron attached to it as a support bent double. Blondin fell with easy skill astride the rope, and grasping it with his thighs was safe. The pole hung in two pieces from the cord, held together only by the clasp of iron. While his attendants hurried to and fro to procure assistance, he alone remained calm, with a courage and coolness which it was impossible to regard without admiration. He gradually raised the broken pieces, bent double as they were, and with this shattered and ill-balanced pole he again stood up and walked the remainder of the distance. A considerable delay then took place before another pole could be procured. The crowd beneath, who, thirsting for morbid excitement, had but faintly cheered him when he saved himself from a terrible position, soon began to show symptoms of impatience, and at last broke out into very audible sounds of disapprobation. As these sounds increased, I watched the countenance of the acrobat as he looked anxiously below. Whatever we may think of the foolhardiness of his calling, what must his thoughts have been when he found his life thus reckoned as the gladiator's was of old, the price of amusement for the people. At length a pole arrived, far smaller than that he usually carried, and wanting the balance weights at the points. Evidently stimulated by the noise beneath he blindfolded himself, and in a sack returned along the rope to the satisfaction of the audience. One of the officials, remarking upon his courage, said—"He never yet disappointed the public." "Excuse me," replied a wag, "he has done so to-day." "How?" exclaimed the official. "By not breaking his neck," said the wag.

Verso police vaigi
Occidunt populariter

may, we think, be pretty truly said of some English sight-seers.

We regret to have to announce the death of that very charming woman and actress, Mme. Rose Chéri, who died in Paris last Saturday week of diphtheria. Rumour says that she caught the fatal disease while nursing her son, whose life has been spared. Mme. Chéri was hardly 37 years old. In 1845 she married M. Lemoine-Montigny, the manager of the Gymnase.

Ninon de l'Enclos *rediviva* is, under the form of a Mme. Blanche Saqui, figuring at Paris on the tight-rope, à la Blondin, in the Avenue de St. Cloud. This active demoiselle is said to be nearly eighty-three years old. Time has, however, dealt very lightly with her; and did she care to change "the snows of her head" to some other colour, she might well pass for thirty-five. Some fourteen thousand spectators flocked to see the ancient but sprightly *danseuse*.

M. Mocquard, the Emperor Napoleon's private secretary, is known to be the author of several successful dramas which have been given to the Parisian stage under the name of Victor Séjour. Of late his pen has been employed on what may be termed subjects of the day. Thus he gave to the stage not long since the *Syrian Massacres*, and a few weeks ago a new drama, entitled *L'Invasion*, was announced, and intended as a satire on the invasion panics which occur periodically in England. But it appears that the Emperor objects to its production. The *Revue et Gazette des Théâtres* says:—"The drama of *L'Invasion* which M. Victor Séjour prepared for the Porte St. Martin has been definitively interdicted. Three weeks back the commission of dramatic censors refused to grant authorisation for its performance, on which M. Séjour went to Biarritz, where the Emperor and the Minister of State now are, to solicit the withdrawal of the decision. But we learn that the authorisation prayed for could not be accorded, and that the interdiction proposed by the censors has been maintained."

We learn that the Academy of Music of Vienna has adopted the normal diapason of Paris. The orchestra of the Court Theatre is also about to take the same step.

ART AND ARTISTS.

IN THE FINE ARTS DEPARTMENT of the Italian exhibition at Florence, the most important display is, as was anticipated, that made by the sculptors. The sculpture-gallery is under the superintendence of Cavaliere Fenzi, himself an amateur exhibitor (of a plaster bust); is well arranged; and in a forwarder state than other departments. Pietro Magni, of Milan, contributes two groups—"A girl feeding a goat with grapes," and "A young lady in a swing." Barbetti, of Florence, sends alabaster statuettes and vases, also some elaborately carved doors (in wood). Giusti of Siena sends ivory carvings. Mr. Power, the American sculptor of Florence, send a repetition in marble of his "Boy with a shell to his ear." There is also a bronze repetition of a memorable work by an English sculptor resident in Italy, viz., the "Castaway," which, in marble at the Royal Academy this year, extorted our cordial praise. Luccardi sends a model in plaster of "l'Aia," a sitting figure.

Contemporary with the Italian Exhibition of Art and Industry at Florence, a smaller and far more precious one, of exceeding beauty and interest, has been opened by Doctor Marco Quastalla, within his own spacious mansion in the Piazza della Indipendenza: an exhibition, viz., of works of Mediæval art, objects in which Italy, and Tuscany above all, is necessarily so rich. The Doctor's own fine collection forms the nucleus of the exhibition, swelled by lavish contributions from the Florentine palaces, and the stores of the collectors, including some English residents in Italy. The collection includes bronzes and marbles, by Donatello, John of Bologna, and others; Lucca della Robbia ware; terracottas by Orgagna; Majolica; *cinqe cento* ivories, ancient enamels, Venetian glass; wrought work in iron and steel, and in the precious metals; Italian coins, medals and seals, gems and cameos; ancient arms, and household furniture, including cabinets of great beauty of workmanship and splendour of material; finally, the celebrated, but hitherto little seen, Archinto tapestries (of the 17th century), a series, twenty-four in number, of various size and proportion; sixteen of them from designs by Giulio Romano, illustrative of ancient Roman history; the remaining eight from designs by David Teniers the younger, illustrative of rustic life. The exhibition is open at evening as well as by day, and is, of

course, an attractive one, to the mere lounge as well as to the lover of art.

During the winter (December and January), an exhibition of works of Fine Art will take place at Nice, preparations for which have already been initiated.

The Central Training School of Art at South Kensington, the Female School in Queen-square, and the various other metropolitan schools of art, will re-open on Tuesday next, the 1st October.

The Commissioners of the International Exhibition of 1862 have applied to the Corporation of London for permission to select from its collections works illustrative of the history of British art during the past century. The application has been referred to the City Lands Committee for the purpose of giving practical effect to it.

Japanese decorative art, from which Europe has much to learn, will be represented at the Exhibition of 1862 by well-selected collections of porcelain, bronzes, and lacquer, as also of ivory and wood-carvings, &c. (in all filling thirty large packing cases), formed by Mr. Rutherford Alcock, our Envoy Extraordinary at Japan, aided by other members of the legation and the Consul at Ranagawa. Her Majesty is expected to contribute illustrations of Japanese arms, armour, screens, &c., selected from among the presents received by her from the Tycoon.

The picture galleries abound with scenes from the late war, or illustrative of the hated Austrian domination. In the Decorative arts the examples of Roman and Florentine Mosaic—arts still peculiarly Italian—occupy, of course, a post of honour. Next to them come works in inlaid wood and wood carvings. In designs in silk Italian artists make also a good figure. The exhibition building itself, formerly a railway terminus, has, with its recent additions, no great æsthetic claims: an oblong, barn-like structure, with aisles and galleries. The impromptu external façade consists of a portico divided into five Ionic arcades, with niches holding symbolical statues, expressly modelled for the occasion. An equestrian statue of Victor Emmanuel, of course, puts in an appearance before the entrance door.

The eight days' sale of Messrs. Thomas Agnew and Sons' stock of pictures, &c., will be commenced by Messrs. Christie, on Thursday, the 17th October, at the Royal Exchange Rooms, Manchester. Among the oil pictures may be mentioned Maclise's "Ordeal of Touch;" Cope's "Lear and Cordelia" (once Mr. Brunel's); E. M. Ward's "Evening at Whitehall in the reign of Charles II.;" Frith's "Derby Day" (the smaller version or finished study); also "The First Pair of Shoes" and "Bed Time;" the late F. Danby's "Shipwreck;" Egg's "Scene from *Taming of the Shrew*;" and "Council of War;" T. Faed's "Valentine;" F. Goodall's "Young Gondolier;" Creswick's "Trent-Side" (from this year's Academy exhibition); Redgrave's "Lost in the Woods;" Sidney Cooper's "Summer in Kent" (from the Academy, 1861); Anthony's "Erith Church;" a "Venice," by Roberts; landscapes by Linnell, sen.; a Rustic subject by Poole. Besides these are examples of Müller, Stanfield, Webster, Cooke, Ansdell, O'Neil, McCallum, Noel Paton, and many other living English painters. Among the water-colour drawings are "Malmesbury Abbey," "Lichfield," "Aberystwyth," and others, by Turner; and examples of Girtin, De Wint, W. Hunt, Cattermole, David Cox, Copley Fielding, David Roberts, F. Taylor, Birket Foster, and many others. In sculpture there is John Bell's "Children in the Wood," the group in marble exhibited at the Great Exhibition of 1851.

Lieutenants Smith, R.E., and Porcher, R.N., who a short time since received a second and larger grant of money from the Trustees of the British Museum, have made a further discovery of ancient marbles at Cyrene, of great interest and value. A man-of-war is to be sent to the port of Marsa-Susa to receive these sculptures.

There is a talk of enlarging the Tuileries at the expense of the Louvre, viz., by annexing one or two of the great galleries, the contents of which will be transferred to some other building.

It is with regret we notice that the (late) Architectural Photographic Association, now in course of being wound up, advertises for sale by private contract its large remaining collection of fine foreign and English architectural photographs. Artists and architects have been indebted to this Association for the production of photographs of many noble architectural monuments, which would never have been produced without the stimulus it afforded. The public is its debtor for a series of specially interesting and instructive exhibitions. It is, on all accounts, to be regretted these did not prove sufficiently profitable to allow the society a chance of prolonged existence without pecuniary loss.

Last week the first stone was laid, with due ceremony, of the chapel at St. Nicholas College, Hurstpierpoint, in Sussex. The founder and provost of the college, the Rev. N. Woodard, laid the stone; united choirs sang; a procession of 400 members and friends of the college was paraded; one bishop (Chichester) read a service, another (Oxford) preached a sermon; and the congregated laity contributed their petty cash—some 105*l.* during the day. One Fellow of the College has given 500*l.* to the building fund. The chapel (in the Middle-Pointed style) will complete the main buildings at Hurstpierpoint. In common with the latter the design is from the hand of the late Mr. Carpenter, but carried out and modified by his (since) too notorious pupil and successor, Mr. Slater, "of Regent-street," the blandly-complacent destroyer of Chichester Spire. The fearless man was present, supported by his benignant patron, Mr. Beresford Hope. The choir, 120 feet long, will be commenced first.

The steep and narrow street leading from the Macel de' Corvi to the Forum, and named Via di Mar Corio, from the forum of Mars, which anciently occupied that site, has lately been lowered by order of the municipal authorities of Rome. "I was surprised to find, on my second visit to these excavations," writes the foreign correspondent of a daily contemporary, "that the ancient pavement had been taken up, the broken columns hoisted out and placed on rollers ready to be dragged away, and the substructions of the basilica summarily covered over again with rubbish. The only work of art brought to light on this occasion is a female bust, of marble, much damaged."

Mr. G. G. Scott's new version of Ely cathedral is progressing apace. Mr. L'Estrange, the amateur artist, is busy covering the ceiling of the nave with a series of "gigantic medallions representing the Creation and

other scenes from early Scripture history." New school buildings for the choristers are in progress. And, finally, sufficient promises towards the required 5000*l.* to 6000*l.* having been received, the contemplated memorial to the late Dean Peacock, taking the form of a new central lantern, has been taken in hand. The new lantern will be of oak, cased with lead, and will have windows from Mr. Scott's design "to harmonise with the rest of the building." The necessary scaffolding for the workmen is about to be erected by a local builder.

Among the numerous ancient buildings now in Mr. G. G. Scott's hands for him to recast, as it were, Lichfield Cathedral is one. It is to be re-opened on the 22nd of next month, after an expenditure of 5000*l.* raised from a facile public, on what is called "partial" restoration. White-wash of long standing has been removed (good!); dilapidated or destroyed stonework has been renewed; a new bishop's throne and stalls have been furnished; the choir pavement ordered; a "light, open rood-screen" substituted for the previous heavy one; organ and font, lectern and litany-desk, lighting-standards, books of service, altar-cloths, &c., supplied. 5000*l.* more will be required for future restorations. A reredos (estimated at 2300*l.*) is wanted, and sedilia; also an eastern screen, a pulpit, a due supply of seats, and a fitting up of the Lady Chapel for an early service. Besides these things, restored windows in the south transept aisle are talked of, reflooring of the cathedral area, repair of the arcading in the nave, "improvement of the debased west window," restoration of the chapter-house and library, new vestries, stained-glass windows. So long, in fact, as the means flow in, work for the architect and his satellites will be found.

The Dean and Chapter of Lincoln (said practically to merge in one active member of the Chapter) have of late years been earning an evil notoriety by the system of scraping to which they have ruthlessly committed the exterior of their noble cathedral; the fatal results of which process are twofold—first, entire sacrifice of the original character of the sculpture and masonry and of the historic evidence of Time's flight; secondly, the subjection of the stone (in its flayed state) to a wholly new course of decomposition under atmospheric influence. To all protests from distinguished architects, from the Institute of Architects, and other bodies, the Dean and Chapter have ever replied that they were acting under "the best advice," viz., that of their own superannuated architect,—as stalking horse for the aforesaid active member of the Chapter. The aged man has lately died. His death has necessitated new appointments. A Mr. Thomas Greetham, land agent, has been made "surveyor," and is to manage the leasehold estates. Mr. Buckler, of Oxford, is made "consulting architect;" a Mr. Charles Ward, described by some authorities as a "wealthy plasterer and builder," is made "clerk of the works," or acting architect to the cathedral. Under his supervision, scraping of the august west front of the cathedral will doubtless proceed with energy. Who so likely to take a lively interest in scraping them as an ex-plasterer and whitewasher?

In his recent report to the committee for the restoration of St. Sepulchre's (round church), Northampton, Mr. G. G. Scott, amid many forced apologies (evidence of conscious guilt) for the destructive alterations of the once interesting fabric, executed by him "to order," makes one suggestion to the purpose: "that the curious and interesting architectural fragments which have been found in the walls and elsewhere should be carefully preserved and catalogued. Many of them belong to the round, and help to explain the curious and difficult problems which are involved in its architectural history, and which I, in part, pointed out in a paper which I read upon it some years since before the Architectural Society. Others of these fragments illustrate changes which have taken place in other parts of the building, many of them as perplexing as they are curious and interesting. Some of the fragments have been worked up into the new or restored works, and their existence as ancient fragments will be lost unless they are described in some systematic manner. No one can do this so readily as Mr. Irvine; I have, therefore, requested him to enter into a book sketches of each fragment or class of fragments, identifying them by some number or letter, and marking the originals with the same, describing in the book where they were found, and what appears, on the best evidence, to have been their original position; also stating what fragments have been worked up into the building, where they were found, and the evidences of their original positions. To this should be added notes of any old foundations discovered, and of any proofs or suggestive evidence of alterations which have been in former times made in the building."

At Dublin Mr. Guinness is restoring St. Patrick's Cathedral after a truly thorough fashion. He has taken down a considerable portion, and is re-erecting it—after his and his architect's own notions of what the first architect's design was "in its original beauty and harmony," free from subsequent "innovations." The English cathedrals—Westminster, Salisbury and York—have been visited for help in the detection of these "innovations," and in the discovery of what Irish St. Patrick's once was. "The restoration," says an Irish journal, is to be "as complete as ancient research [whatever that may be] and modern science can make it. Before taking down any portion of the building a series of elaborate measurements were taken, and accurate drawings, both of vertical and horizontal sections, were made of even the minutest details. That marvel of modern science, photography, was also availed of, and stereoscopic views were taken at various points to preclude the possibility of any mistake in the subsequent re-erection." We hear, from the same authority, of "consummate taste and judgment," "great labour, and extensive research" having been called into requisition by the task, and exercised. Does it not occur to our Irish friend that the St. Patrick's cathedral of Mr. Guinness will not be the St. Patrick's he and his forefathers of the last five centuries have known, nor, in fact, as it ever has existed; but a pedantic, childish conjecture, hardened into fact—a manufactured specimen of "purest Gothic" substituted for a piece of living, however ruinous and incongruous, history? It does, in fact, so strike some of the Dublin people, by whom at various times protests have been raised against Mr. Guinness's misdirected ambition, and the supineness of the cathedral authorities. In return for the "exclusive honour" of contributing the entire cost of his meddlesome benevolence, the estimate for which has swelled

from 20,000*l.* or 30,000*l.*, as at first talked of, to a probability of 80,000*l.*, Mr. Guinness stipulates to be entirely uninterfered with, and even unwatched.

In our notice of Llandaff Cathedral last week, the cost of the new organ was stated (by a misprint) as having been 4000*l.*, instead of 1000*l.*, the moderate amount actually expended on the instrument.

SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS.

THE following communication, interesting to Irish archaeologists, has appeared, dated "Ballinasloe, Sept. 13.—In the month of July last I sent you the particulars of some ancient regal ornaments which had been found by a countryman, and purchased from him by the Messrs. Hynes, of this town. The notice I then wrote attracted general attention throughout the country, and several persons expressed an anxiety to obtain the ornaments, which were of pure gold, and consisted of a crown and collar. An intimation was even sent to the authorities, under the regulations of treasure trove, demanding the ornaments—of course, at their proper value. They have since been publicly exhibited in the collection of the Dublin Society, and much admired by those who relish antiquarian researches. The Messrs. Hynes offered the countryman a handsome *douceur* if he would point out where he found the relics, but this the wily native knowingly declined to do, no doubt expecting that other articles of value might yet be discovered in the same locality. He has, however, at length divulged the particulars. The man resided at a place called Skea, near the celebrated ruins of Clonmacnoise, on the brink of the Shannon. In the course of some agricultural operations he removed a large flag which opened the passage to a spacious cavern, in which were found the crown and collar, together with some ancient bronze weapons and several utensils used for culinary purposes. The discoverer of this singular labyrinth kept it concealed from the knowledge of any one for a considerable length of time, but at length he has been induced to show it to a very few individuals under a promise of secrecy; and, as he is about to leave this country for Australia, he intends for a consideration to lead the way to this curious subterranean chamber, evidently the retreat of the ancient monarchs who reigned in the locality. A friend of mine, who has been in the cavern, says that he was so fortunate as to have unveiled to his astonished view the intricacies of this hidden apartment, and many singular vestiges of a defunct race. It was, no doubt, at once a fortalice and residence. The hard-pressed chieftain and his followers found in its recesses the most perfect security and concealment; for, if any pursuers had the temerity to tread the tortuous windings of the entrance, certain destruction was sure to reach them ere they reached the apartments, several feet below the surface of what appears to be a limestone crag. I forgot to say that among other relics of bygone days are ten elaborately ornamented slabs, of an octagonal form, and bearing long inscriptions in the Ogham character. There are few who will be able to unravel the story which these venerable records display to the eyes of the curious. No doubt they will yet form the subject of study and research to the antiquary and the learned. The discovery of this wonderful cavern throws much light on the legends of Bryan O'Donoghue, and to this means of retreat from his enemies is no doubt due the story of his compact with the Evil One, from the consequences of which the Abbot St. Kieran is said to have released him. I intend to explore this retreat of the ancient chieftains of this neighbourhood on an early day, and to supply you with a description in detail."

MISCELLANEA.

WE READ in the *Revue des Théâtres*, that: "The commission appointed by the Prefect of the Seine to investigate the question of warming and ventilating theatres has concluded its preparatory labours, and a report drawn up by General Morin has been distributed to each of his colleagues. The document forms a large volume, containing an account of the experiments made by the commission, which have resulted in the discovery of the means of providing thirty cubic metres of air for each spectator during an evening's performance. If the system proposed can realise that promise, the commission will have rendered a great public service."

On this day week the authorities at the Mint commenced the exchange of the old copper pence, halfpence, and farthings, for the new bronze coinage. No less a quantity than 20*l.* worth of the old coin will be taken, but a bonus of 2*l.* per cent. will be given for the trouble of collecting.

Galignani says: "The Italian Opera opens next Tuesday. We have already given the names of the *artistes*. The negotiations with Mlle. Patti, lately mentioned, came to nothing. We believe this young lady, in accordance with the counsels of her friends, will retire from the stage and concert-room for a few months, to afford a season of necessary repose to her voice. Exertions like hers are not to be continued with impunity by human organs of whatever strength. Miss Cushman, lately arrived from New York, has just passed through Paris en route for Rome, where we learn she possesses a handsome residence, and proposes passing the winter. An unusual number of *artistes* are at present in town from Italy and other places. The distracted state of the Peninsula and the prospects of war in the United States, which has hitherto proved a profitable place of refuge for vocalists, has occasioned the present influx."

MADAM TUSSAUD'S.—The effigy of a man whose unhappy notoriety has lately not increased the reputation which it appears he had obtained amongst a certain class of people, and which, it is to be hoped, will have the effect of keeping him hereafter out of what is termed "good society," has just been placed amongst the effigies of other eminent men, in their way, in the "Chamber of Horrors" in the well-known gallery in Baker-street. As a perfect specimen of the art of modelling, and of the truth with which an artist of talent can give a portrait in the material in which he performs his labours, this effigy is as perfect as can be imagined. It is a true copy of its prototype, and is so cleverly executed that a casual spectator would almost imagine he was looking at a living man. Without going into a statement of what the character of the countenance expresses, it may be affirmed to be a good illustration of comparative physiognomy.

OBITUARY.

NICCOLINI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA (erroneously spelt Nicolini).—On Monday a telegraphic despatch announced the death of this illustrious Italian poet. Niccolini's name was less known in this country than those of Manzoni or Silvio Pellico, but his reputation in his own country was of the highest. His first work, "La Pietà," published in 1804, resembled in metre and style Monte's "Bassvilliana." It was written to commemorate the exertions of the fraternity of La Misericordia of Tuscany during the plague and inundations which devastated Leghorn in the early part of the present century. He subsequently wrote several classic plays, "Polisema," "Ino e Temista," "Edipo," "Agamemnone," "Medea," and "Nabucco." In this last, which was based on the fortunes of King Nebuchadnezzar, most people thought they saw veiled under Assyrian names a shadowy forth of Napoleon's downfall, and the play caused a great sensation in consequence. The success of "Manzoni" and the romantic school of Northern Italy induced Niccolini to choose his subjects nearer home. Accordingly he produced, with great success, "Antonio Foscari." "Giovanni da Procida," which appeared first in 1830, at Florence, was suppressed in the height of its popularity at the instigation of the Austrian Ambassador. In succeeding years appeared "Ludovico il Moro," and "Rosmunda d'Inghilterra." In England Niccolini is best known by "Arnold of Brescia," which was translated into English about the year 1846. It was not put upon the stage, for which its length rendered it unsuitable. But the plot and the characters would have, in all probability, made it very successful on the stage if it had been curtailed. The arrival of Arnold at Rome, the death of Cardinal Guido, the characters of the haughty Emperor and the tyrannical Pope are finely imagined. Niccolini wrote also "Matilda," an imitation of Home's "Douglas," and another play based on Shelley's "Cenci," besides a translation of the "Choephore" of Æschylus. His prose works consist of philological treatises and academic discourses, and some contributions to the "Antologia di Firenze," which was suppressed at the suggestion of Austria. He was also engaged for many years on a great history of Suabia. In politics Niccolini was an ardent Liberal, and his aspirations for the civil and religious freedom of his country find vent in stronger expressions against the stranger and tyrants generally than is intelligible in our less heated latitudes.—*Morning Post*.

THE

BOOKSELLERS' RECORD, AND AUTHORS' & PUBLISHERS' REGISTER.

NO ONE EXPECTS A LONG LIST OF NEW BOOKS

when every one knows there are the best reasons in the world for a short one. We have from Dean Ellicott a Critical and Grammatical Commentary on St. Paul's Epistles to the Philippians, Colossians, and to Philemon; and from the Rev. Dr. Alexander, an Explanation of the Gospel according to St. Matthew. Sir A. H. Elton addresses the question to us in a pamphlet, Shall we make the Volunteer Force permanent? and "Marcus," in another pamphlet, criticises some remarks of the *Quarterly* on Admiral Dundonald. In fiction we have: Notice to Quit, by Mr. W. G. Wills; and East Lynne, by Mrs. Wood; and two children's books, Jack Buntline, or Life on the Ocean, by Mr. Kingston, and Life amongst the Indians, by Mr. Catlin. Mr. Keble's Christian Year attains the rare honour of a seventieth edition, having, since its publication in 1827, grown in popularity with each successive year, attesting at once the piety and good taste of a host of readers.

With September ends the winter quarter of the literary year, of

which October is the first month of spring. The winter which is closing has been one of unusual severity, yet not unrelieved with a few bright and cheery days. The constant report of the publishers has been, We are doing nothing. Even books that were promised—and which in any other year we should have had and enjoyed—have been withheld, in order that they might have the advantage of cheap paper after October. The war in America, too, has aggravated our dullness; authorship there is having a long and dreary vacation; even reprints have well nigh ceased. Literature may flourish on the memories of war, but seldom in its grim presence.

If the book trade has been stagnant, the like has not been the case with periodicals and newspapers; among them indeed have been stir and change more than enough. The October spring has been anticipated, and work commenced weeks in advance of the fitting season. More than the people asked or dreamt of having in the coming era of untaxed paper has been showered upon them by enthusiastic newspaper proprietors. Next week, all over the country, the prices of

newspapers will be lowered, or their sizes extended in the faith of cheap paper; some, however, have no change to make, as for instance, some score of penny dailies, which have for years been living as if the paper duty was repealed, and its actual remission will only be to them a most agreeable change from a daily or a weekly loss to a balance of receipts with expenditure. We are not without many prophets of disappointment, who tell us paper will be no cheaper after October than before; and that all these changes, made in the faith of cheapness, will involve those who have made them in loss or ruin. In this gloomy view we do not share. A greatly increased demand for paper, with a greatly reduced supply of cotton, and therefore of cotton waste and rags, cannot fail to affect the price of paper, but never to the extent of neutralising the remitted paper duty of 1½d. per pound. If the paper manufacture, when untaxed, does not improve and develop on all sides, it will be a reversal of all former experience of taxed and then relieved manufactures, such as glass, soap, bricks, &c. But, at any rate, all must rejoice that we are now about to be relieved from that unhappy, restless, and uncertain state in which every one related to the paper trade has been kept since the removal of the excise has been seriously agitated. Now literary enterprise has nothing to hope for external to its own energies, but is left alone in that assured quiet which is so welcome and essential to firm commercial success.

In June last M. Cardon, a French publisher, presented a petition to the Senate, directing attention to the present class of booksellers, with the view that, with the aid of the Senate the printing and book-selling trades might be restored to their primitive condition. He points out in his petition that formerly booksellers and printers were the most learned men of their age, and to regenerate the two professions he would have it made indispensable, that, before a printer or bookseller obtains his patent, he should produce his diploma as Bachelor of Letters, and that printers and booksellers should not be allowed to speculate with their patents by lending their names to foreign capitalists, arrogating, by this act, the right of creating new establishments, contrary to law. He would have the number of patents limited to the wants of localities, when the private interests of printers would be a safeguard to legislation respecting the press, and would permit, in a given time, of modifying it. He would have restrictions placed on lithographic printers, who ought, he says, to confine themselves to their speciality—*design*. In short, he would have the printers and booksellers of France protected by a monopoly.

M. Amedée Thierry had to report upon this petition, and a digest of his report may not be without interest to English booksellers and printers. He observes, at the outset, that many of M. Cardon's ideas are not those of the age, and that when he advises that the two professions should be re-established in their primitive conditions, he had not thought what he was engaging the Government to do. Prior to 1790 printing and book-selling were in the hands of the University, they made part of it, so to speak, which gave them the character of learned professions, and which permitted that there should be exacted of the members guarantees of their having a classical education; the University had even under its high patronage the trade of book-binding, which was a dependency of the printers and booksellers. The Revolution, which broke up all corporations, broke up the University itself, and restored these professions to liberty. The power, however, which restored order to France, felt the necessity of regulating this liberty, and Napoleon I. issued the decree of the 3rd Feb. 1810, which, combined with the law of the 21st Oct. 1815, constitute to the present day the fundamental base of French legislation on this matter. Printers were to be licensed (*brevetés*) and sworn, and held to prove beforehand their capacity, give evidence of good morals, and of attachment to their country and sovereign. The printing license was delivered by the Director-General of Printing, subject to the approval of the Minister of the Interior, then registered in the Civil Court of the place where the party resided, where he was obliged to take oath to print nothing contrary to the duties which are owing to the Sovereign and the interests of the State. The third article of the decree permitted the administration to fix for each department the number of printers, and, dating from January 1811, it reduced this number to sixty for the city of Paris. Similar regulations conceived in the same spirit were applied to booksellers. Such being the state of affairs—a state of affairs which would, no doubt, be intolerable in England, but which the French Senator considers to be those best suited for the two professions, M. Thierry proceeds, in his report, to enquire, seeing that there are no longer corporations in France, and that the present University differs in its constitution from the ancient one, would the diploma of Bachelor of Letters offer any guarantee for art? Would it offer a greater one for morals? First, as regards the typographical art, about which the petitioner makes himself uneasy, the correction of the press, the beauty of the types, would they derive any advantages from the Baccalaureat? It is to be doubted, he replies. The decay of the art rests on causes more radical than the more or less classical instruction required of printers. For seventy years the professions of bookselling and printing have been greatly modified by the change of manners. Formerly, the printing-press manufactured almost exclusively for the learned and the wealthy; the people did not read at all; books were dear; their beauty and their correctness responded to their dearness. But at the present day, the upper classes are not those who buy the most; it is the inferior classes who absorb the largest mass of the productions of the press. Hence the absolute

necessity that books should be cheap. Now, with tenpenny volumes and fourpenny numbers, we cannot exact from the printers the same conditions as from their predecessors. The art follows, in its variations, the course of demand, and the public occasions inferiority in the works it will not pay for. If the press found remunerating prices, we should find it rise immediately to the level which the petitioner deplors the fall from. The *chefs-d'œuvre* sent forth from the presses of the Messrs. Didot, Claye, Plon, Lahure, of Paris; Perron, of Lyons, and others besides, testify highly that modern art would have nothing to fear in comparison with that of past ages, if the conditions of sale were to become again the same. Bachelor of Letters printers, M. Thierry argues, would not bring back the former state of things; very few of the existing printers are Bachelors; most of them began in life as simple workmen, and to adopt the measure prayed for would be to shut the door on those who are now workmen and who hope to raise themselves. M. Thierry points out a number of other troublesome consequences which would ensue were the Government to grant the prayer of M. Cardon's petition—such as the driving away of many workmen who could no longer look forward to a licence, thus diminishing the number of workmen, raising the price of labour, and encouraging foreign competition, especially that of the Belgians, which the French at present so much dread. Nor would the Baccalaureat ensure the morality of the French press. As to reducing the number of printing-offices, and reducing lithographic establishments to the arts of design, M. Thierry considers that such would be extremely rigorous, and states that letter-press printers' licences have never been issued for localities which have a population of less than 10,000 souls, and that the same reserve has presided over the delivery of licences to lithographic printers. The question raised is not a new one, having been agitated in 1830, when a commission was appointed, wherein the printers and booksellers were ably represented, and when means were sought to ameliorate the two industries. After much patient investigation, that commission declared that the best course to follow was to maintain the *status quo*. M. Cardon's petition was dismissed by the Senate. We have given the preceding details chiefly that English printers and booksellers may see how their respective pursuits are hampered in France. Notwithstanding the low state of the printing art in France complained of by the booksellers, vigorous efforts, we understand, will be made to eclipse our English printers in the Exhibition of 1862.

WILD DAYRELL: a Biography of a Gentleman Exile, by Mr. John Kemp, is announced by Messrs. Longman and Co.

THE STOKESLEY SECRET, by Miss Yonge, the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe," is promised by Mr. Masters next week.

THE LETTER AND SPIRIT, by the Rev. C. P. Chretien, a volume of sermons preached before the University of Oxford, is announced by Messrs. Macmillan and Co.

M. GUIZOT's pamphlet on the Church and the Christian World in 1861, is announced by Mr. Bentley.

THE LEEDS MERCURY will commence its career as a penny daily on the 1st of October.

"EAST LYNNE," Mrs. Henry Wood's story of modern life, will be published by Mr. Bentley to-day. Mrs. Wood is the author of "Danesbury House," a tale for which she won a prize from the Scottish Temperance League, and of which some 20,000 copies were sold.

WE HEAR there is some likelihood that we shall have the third and fourth volumes of Mr. Carlyle's History of Frederick the Great in the course of the winter. The third volume is printed, and the fourth well advanced. Both will be somewhat bulkier than the first and second.

MR. ROBERT GALLOWAY, of the Museum of Irish Industry, has in the press "The Second Step in Chemistry," and a new edition of his "Chemical Diagrams" for schools and lecture-rooms.

THE REV. H. MONTAGUE BUTLER, head master of Harrow School, follows Dr. Temple, of Rugby, in printing a volume of sermons preached in the school chapel. The volume will be published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co.

MR. JONATHAN HUTCHINSON, Lecturer on Surgery at the London Hospital, is preparing a volume of Lectures, Reports, and Memoranda in Clinical Surgery, which Mr. Churchill will publish.

JENNY THE CROCHET-WORKER; or, the Path of Truth, a tale for children by the late Sarah M. Fry, will be published by the Religious Tract Society next week.

ANOTHER HALFPENNY MAGAZINE has been commenced—*The Cottage Journal for Every Home*.

THE ANCIENT ROMAN AND MODERN TURKISH BATH COMPARED, AND THEIR USES AND ABUSES, by Mr. Alfred Haviland, surgeon to the Bridgewater Infirmary, is announced by Mr. Churchill.

RUNIC INSCRIPTIONS IN ORKNEY.—The *Orkadian* of Saturday last contains a letter from Professor Rafn, of Copenhagen, in which he suggests translations of a number of Runic inscriptions discovered some time ago by Mr. Farrer, M.P., in a subterranean chamber at Maeshow, Stenness. The learned professor and archaeologist says: "Very remarkable, undoubtedly, are the Runic inscriptions that have been detected in the barrow of Maeshow, in the vicinity of the Standing Stones, in the parish of Stenness Mainland. The number is very considerable indeed, 910 legible Runes in one place, besides many more effaced by time. Here we have rich materials for further researches. . . . The inscriptions probably belong to the eleventh or twelfth century. They ought to be compared with others detected, particularly in Norway and Iceland; in part they also agree with those to be found on the very remarkable American Runic Stone, discovered in the year 1824 in the island of Kingiktorsoak, in Baffin's Bay, opposite to Lancaster Sound, probably also belonging to the twelfth century."

AN ECONOMIC AND COMPREHENSIVE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, by Mr. Arnold J. Cooley, is announced by Messrs. W. and R. Chambers. It will be issued in weekly numbers at 2d., and in monthly parts at 8d., and when completed will be sold in a volume for 6s. The editor promises to give 80,000 words (Walker's Dictionary containing only 33,178, and Sheridan's 37,000), making it the most comprehensive dictionary at the price ever published. Of course, the type is small and crowded close, in double columns; but, as the publishers say, "it gives the working-man a chance, for the first time, of possessing a high-class English Dictionary, by a trifling periodical outlay."

EGYPTIAN HISTORY FOR THE YOUNG is a new volume in preparation by Messrs. Macmillan and Co.

MESSRS. E. MOXON and Co. propose to commence the publication of their complete edition of Thomas Hood's Works in December. They will be comprised in six or seven volumes, and will be issued monthly.

MR. WEALE has expended 43,500*l.* on the publication of his rudimentary series of works, and already 3,500*l.* on his Greek and Latin classics, in course of issue.

ON SATURDAY NEXT will appear the first number of a new weekly illustrated newspaper, entitled the *Weekly Illustrated News*.

MESSRS. DAY AND SON will commence with October the publication of a monthly "Amateur Illuminator's Magazine and Journal of Miniature Painting." A MANUAL OF THE DISEASES OF INDIA, by Dr. W. J. Moore, of the Abou Sanitarium, will be published immediately by Mr. Churchill.

HOW THE PAPER MANUFACTURE HAS INCREASED.—In 1830 were made 62,000,000 lbs.; in 1840, 97,000,000 lbs.; in 1850, 141,000,000 lbs.; in 1860, 223,000,000 lbs. The increase has been generally regular between these periods. The quantity made in 1860 is nearly four times as great as in 1830; proving the consumption of paper to be greatly in advance of the increase of population.

EXPORT OF RAGS FROM ENGLAND.—In 1830 the export of rags was 94 tons; it increased between that year and 1852 to 1700 tons; from 1852 to 1857 it rose to 3000 tons; in 1858 it fell to 1200 tons; in 1859 it rose again to 3000 tons; and in 1860 declined to 2182 tons. These rags have gone chiefly to the United States, a few to Belgium, and a few to France.

CRIMINAL LAW, by Mr. J. Fitzjames Stephen, barrister-at-law, is announced by Messrs. Macmillan and Co.

JAMES HAMILTON died at Mauchline, Ayrshire, on the 14th inst., aged 84, and was known as having seen and spoken to the gifted ploughman of Mossiel. Though but a boy when Burns came to the neighbourhood, he had vivid recollections of the poet, and delighted to speak of him and the family. His parents became intimately acquainted with the poet's family, which gave him an opportunity of being often at Mossiel; and he spoke of having repeatedly "ca'd the plough to Robin," and on one occasion of being sent with a letter to Jean Armour, with an earnest admonition to give it to no one but herself.

SIR JOHN BOWRING, it is said, has for some time been engaged on an autobiography. He must have much to tell of interest concerning the labours and associates of his long life if he only have the courage to speak of them freely. Sir John Bowring was born at Exeter in 1792, and became editor of the *Westminster Review* in 1825. He was the friend and executor of Jeremy Bentham, editing his works in twenty-two volumes in 1838, and has himself been a voluminous writer. His later career in the East is familiar to everybody.

BIBLES.—It has been computed that the whole number of copies of the Scriptures in existence in the world before the present century did not exceed four millions. There is one society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, of which the annual issues in 1831 were 470,929 Bibles and Testaments, and in the year 1861, 1,917,897 copies, or an increase of 307 per cent.; and the aggregate issue of Bibles from Great Britain every year is now nearly four millions, or as many as existed in the whole world before the present century.

UNITED STATES.—MR. JAMES GORDON BENNETT of the *Herald* is thus painted by the editor of the *New York Times*: "The general impression of the public is that the editor of the *Herald* is constitutionally incapable of telling the truth. It may be so; but we should feel much better satisfied of the fact if he had ever made the attempt. But we may defy any man to point to a single incident in his whole life, or a single sentence in the files of the *Herald*, from the day it was started until now, which indicates the faintest possible preference for truth over falsehood. From the beginning to the end of his career he has been steadily and unwaveringly consistent in never telling the truth when a lie would answer his purpose half as well. This may be 'constitutional,' or it may be the result of calculation; but it is systematic. Whenever he has an object to accomplish he never shows the slightest scruple as to the means of reaching it; and as, in nine cases out of ten, his objects are purely malignant and devilish, naturally enough falsehood and calumny are the weapons which he wields."

MR. PLATT, editor of the Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) *Eagle*, has been appointed United States Consul to Candia.

MR. JAS. C. DERBY, of New York, the publisher, has been appointed United States Consul to Porto Rico.

MR. EASTMAN, formerly editor of the Chicago *Citizen*, has been appointed United States Consul to Bristol.

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ, to the great delight of the farmers of Massachusetts, accepted the appointment of Orator to the Norfolk Agricultural Society, and was to deliver the address at its Thirteenth Annual Exhibition, to be held at Dedham on Wednesday, 25th September.

"LIFE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC," by a Roving Printer, is a new volume announced by Messrs. Harper Brothers, New York.

MR. ANTHONY TROLLOPE, says the New York correspondent of the *Standard*, "has reached this city. 'Welcome, laddie, for your mother's sake,' was upon one of the banners that welcomed the young Prince of Wales when he reached America. I would suggest that young Trollope for 'his mother's sake' should be welcomed by a grand dinner. That book upon America, written by the old lady, did more good in this country than I can tell. How many times—25 years ago—have I heard the single word 'Trollope,' 'Trollope,' shouted in theatres and other public places, when some unmannerly loon poked his feet over the front of the seats in the dress circle. The book was just. It was severe, and it did much good."

The New York *World* and *Courier* and *Enquirer*, was sold out a few days ago, machinery, stock, goodwill, and all, to Mr. John R. Ford, one of the principal stockholders, for 30,000 *dols.* As the *World* paid 100,000 *dols.* for the *Courier* and *Enquirer* a few weeks since, Mr. Ford has evidently obtained a bargain. The expenses of the *World* are said to be about 1500 *dols.* a week in excess of the receipts, the old *Courier* advertisements being by the year, and paid for in advance, proving a loss, instead of a source of income to the *World* concern. The experiment of publishing a daily religious newspaper has cost the proprietors 200,000 *dols.* in cash, and their journal the very slight reputation for piety which it established at the start.

FRANCE.—LITERARY DISCOVERIES IN ASIA MINOR.—The *Moniteur* publishes the following report to the Minister of State from M. Perrot, formerly a pupil of the French school at Athens, who has been charged with a scientific mission of Asia Minor. He states: "Angora (ancient Ancyra), August 28. I have made a valuable epigraphic discovery. Wefound in visiting the vicinity of the temple all the first part of the Greek translation of the Testament of Augustus, of which Hamilton copied the end. Having ascertained that it existed in a good state of preservation behind a wall of bricks, forming the back of a Turk's house, we purchased the wall and pulled it down. By labouring from morning to evening during five days, I have made a copy of the inscription. I have eight columns complete—not like those of Hamilton, for at least several of them are

the beginnings or ends only of columns; and that brings me down to the middle of the third column of the Latin, and fills up many blanks in the original text, which is much more mutilated than has been believed from the copies hitherto used. The first four columns of my Greek text also contain omissions, but in the fourth and the three following ones, only a word here and there is wanting. I cannot tell you all the new facts that my discovery makes known respecting the life of Augustus, the honours which he received, &c. At the end of the first column of the Latin is a blank which is made up by the columns of the Greek text. They speak of the 'absolute power, *αὐτοκρατορία ἀρχή*,' which he refused, the 'prefecture' which he exercised, the 'consulate for life' which he would not accept, the 'prefecture of morals,' and his title of 'Prince of the Senate,' all which are wanting in the Latin. The date also of his Testament is given. By means of these supplements I can add much more than I had dared to hope to the knowledge and true interpretation of this important epigraphic monument. I am at this moment in negotiation for the purchase of the adjacent house, which contains the middle part of the inscription. That which Hamilton had partially pulled down only contains the end. The text which he gives begins Table IV. of the Latin. There are probably, therefore two columns of Greek to find, in order to re-establish the text of this important inscription, and I hope that I shall succeed in discovering them. As to the Latin text, it is more damaged than I had expected. Nevertheless, in spite of all it has suffered, there is much to gain from an attentive perusal of it. The great defect of the copies which have hitherto served, appears to me to be not so much their inexactness, the errors being easy to correct, as the absence of any precise indication of the length of the blanks. Those persons who have endeavoured to fill up the vacancies, however great their sagacity, thus run the risk of putting a phrase where there were two words, and two words where there was a phrase. To remedy that defect this is what we have resolved on—as the taking of a general stamped impression is impossible; first, for the Latin inscription, on account of the deep holes which have been made in several places, so that the surface sinks to a depth of several centimetres (the centimetre is about one-third of an inch); and second, for the Greek inscription, on account of the props which we have been obliged to lean against the wall, in order to support the roof of the house. But we shall bring back, in addition to the stamped portions, which will give the form of the characters, something which will permit the voids to be measured with almost mathematical exactness. M. Guillaume has had the patience to reduce to a scale, stone by stone, at the same time indicating the slightest cracks and the true width of them, all the surfaces which bear inscriptions—that is to say, the two faces of the pronao and the external wall of the cella. On his sheets I will put the two inscriptions, measured by a compass, making thereby, as it were, a true copy, a real photograph of them."

BELGIUM.—M. QUETELET, of Brussels, has announced to the Royal Academy of Belgium that he will publish in the course of the year a work entitled "Physique du Monde, which will embrace a *résumé* of the observations of his life and of his friends in all parts of the world.

BELGIUM makes about 22,000,000 lbs. of paper annually out of 28,600,000 lbs. of rags, or about a tenth of the quantity produced in Great Britain.

TRADE NEWS.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.—G. Kerr and S. Bradley, Reading, printers.—Collins, Hosking, and Co., Brewer-street, Golden-square, preparers of photographic papers.

BANKRUPT.—James Morgan, Upper Marylebone-street, printer, to surrender Oct. 1 at eleven, Nov. 4 at twelve, at the Bankrupts' Court. Sols., Messrs. Paterson and Longman, Winchester-buildings; off. assignee, Mr. Pennell, Guildhall Chambers.

INSOLVENT PETITIONER.—Oct. 8, G. E. Lumb, Lincoln, newspaper agent.

CERTIFICATE to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.—Oct. 15, J. Tallis, Strand, printer.

THE LONDON NEWS VENDORS have been holding a meeting about their profits. They say they must be allowed a larger discount on their purchases of newspapers, as the reduction of the price of newspapers to one half, whilst it may increase their sales, can hardly double them, and if it should double them, it doubles at the same time their trouble, whilst leaving them no greater remuneration than before. The discount on books and newspapers used to be kept a profound secret from the public; but it is now so no longer. We observe the *Penny Newsman* advertises that twenty copies may be had for 1*s.* 6*d.*

A CONCERT in aid of the fund for the relief of the unemployed letter-press printers took place in Edinburgh on Saturday last. It was very successful, and the various performers liberally gave their services, and an "Address in Rambling Rhyme," written by one of the trade, was read by the author, and was exceedingly well received.

NEITHER THE REPEAL OF THE PAPER DUTY, nor new journals, nor cheapened old ones, serve to keep English or Foreign paper-mills out of the market. We observe the Claxheugh paper-mill is to be sold by auction, at Newcastle, on Tuesday; and here is an advertisement of a German mill, which we quote, in order to give an idea of the advantages of a German paper-maker: "For sale, the Paper Manufactory of Varel, on the north-west coast of Germany, built four years ago in the most substantial manner and upon the newest and best plans, with steam-engines, six hoppers, Donkin's rotating boiler, 62 inch machine, two hydraulic presses, excellent dwelling-house for the manager, stabling for horses, and a portion of land. The raw material can be obtained easily, at little cost, as well as the manufactured article exported, a safe and commodious harbour having been made lately by the Government at great cost on the river Jahde, where the works are situate, and from whence a brisk trade is carried on with England. Printing paper can be produced very cheap, gray fibres being obtainable at 3*½*, white at 6 dollars, and plenty of straw at 8*d.* and 9*d.* per cwt. No other paper manufactory exists within ninety miles around. Apply at the Varel Paper Manufactory, Varel, in Oldenburg."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—WESTMINSTER COUNTY COURT, Sept. 25. —FITZ-COOK v. INGRAM (before Mr. BAYLEY, Judge).—This was an action brought by Mr. Fitz-Cook, an artist, against the defendant, the executor of the late Mr. Ingram, the proprietor of the *Illustrated London News*, to recover the sum of four guineas, for work done in supplying the paper with engravings. The defendant pleaded never indebted. It appeared from the evidence of the plaintiff, that during the lifetime of the late Mr. Ingram he had been engaged on various occasions to supply engravings on wood for the use of the paper, which were always paid for. At the death of Mr. Ingram the management of the paper was carried on by Mr. Leighton, from whom Mr. Fitz-Cook, in May last, received an order to supply the paper with an engraving of the group of "St. George and the Dragon" on the summit of the Westminster memorial column, which was erected in memory of the officers and others who lost their lives in the Crimean war. Mr. Fitzcook accordingly went to the sculptor, and obtained from him a photograph of the group, from which he executed an engraving

and sent it to the paper, but, upon application for payment, Mr. Leighton refused to comply with the request, in consequence of which this action was brought. For the defence, Mr. Leighton was called, and said that the *Illustrated London News* was a paper in which most architects, sculptors, and others, were desirous of having their work illustrated, and thus obtain a good advertisement, and for that purpose these gentlemen often pay artists very handsomely to send an engraving for them to the paper. The drawing in question was sent under similar circumstances, and he (Mr. Leighton) positively swore that no order had been given by him to Mr. Fitzcook to execute the engraving. The learned Judge gave judgment for Mr. Ingram. There was another action brought by Mr. Fitzcook to recover the sum of six guineas for supplying the paper with an engraving of "Bray's Traction Engine," which also terminated in judgment being given for Mr. Ingram.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—Sept. 14: before the Recorder.—Henry Strong, 48, and Samuel Bradley, 55, were charged with stealing and receiving three printed books, the property of George Routledge and others, the masters of the first-mentioned prisoner. The prosecutors of this indictment were Messrs. Routledge and Co., publishers, Farringdon-street, and the prisoner Strong had been for several years in their service as porter. The other man, Bradley, was a sort of jobbing bookseller, residing in Clement's-court, in the Strand, and it appeared that on the 27th of August he was observed to be standing in London House-yard, in the City; and the prisoner Strong went up to him, and, after a short conversation, he handed three books to Bradley. The proceeding was observed by Fox, the parish beadle, whose suspicions were excited, and he put some questions to Bradley, who, after some hesitation, said that the books had been purchased by him, and that he was aware that Strong was in the service of Messrs. Routledge, and that the books came from that establishment. He was then asked by Fox to go with him to Messrs. Routledge's and see whether the transaction was a regular one, to which he at first agreed; but when they arrived near the warehouse he refused to go in, and a police constable was called upon to take him into custody. His lodging was then searched, and 152 publications were found, which, although they could not be positively identified, there was very little doubt had been stolen from the establishment of the prosecutors. Upon the prisoner Strong being confronted with Bradley, the latter denied all knowledge of him, and he also declared that there were no books or publications at his lodging. The jury found the prisoner Bradley guilty. Mr. Routledge, the senior partner of the firm, stated, in answer to a question put by the Recorder, that Strong had been nine years in their service, and they entertained a good opinion of him until recently, when there was a suspicion that something wrong was going on. Very large quantities of books had been missed; but, owing to the extent of their stock, they were unable to trace them. The whole of the works found at the lodging of the prisoner Bradley were published by the firm, but he was unable to say whether they had been sold or not. The Recorder said he was afraid that Bradley had been the means of instigating the other prisoner to rob his employers, and he sentenced him to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for eighteen months. The other prisoner was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

QUANTITIES OF PAPER MADE AND OF RAGS, &c., IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND QUANTITIES AND PER-CENTAGE OF PAPER MADE FROM IMPORTED RAGS, IN EACH YEAR FROM 1830 TO 1860:

Years.	Quantities of Paper Made.	Quantities of Rags, &c., Imported.	Quantities of Paper that Imported Rags would Make.	Per-centage of Paper from Imported Rags to Total Make of Paper.
	lbs.	tons.	lbs.	per cent.
1830-	62,882,830	9,607	15,063,776	24
1831-	62,024,846	7,199	11,288,032	18
1832-	64,955,467	6,671	10,460,128	15
1833-	68,418,965	9,540	14,958,720	22
1834-	70,605,889	10,965	17,193,120	24
1835-	74,042,650	9,903	15,527,904	20
1836-	77,692,282	11,281	17,618,608	22
1837-	88,950,845	13,079	20,507,872	22
1838-	93,466,286	8,072	12,656,896	13
1839-	97,646,544	9,237	14,483,616	14
1840-	97,237,358	9,255	14,511,840	14
1841-	97,105,550	6,573	10,306,464	10
1842-	96,693,323	6,569	10,300,192	10
1843-	103,443,627	7,954	12,471,872	11
1844-	109,495,148	7,061	11,071,648	10
1845-	124,247,071	7,309	11,460,512	9
1846-	127,442,482	10,140	15,899,520	12
1847-	121,965,315	6,583	10,322,144	12
1848-	121,820,229	7,191	11,275,488	9
1849-	132,132,660	6,953	10,902,304	9
1850-	141,032,474	8,124	12,738,432	9
1851-	150,903,543	10,614	16,642,752	10
1852-	154,469,211	7,696	12,067,328	8
1853-	177,633,010	9,687	15,175,104	9
1854-	177,896,224	11,415	17,898,720	10
1855-	166,776,394	9,414	14,761,152	9
1856-	187,716,575	10,284	16,125,312	9
1857-	191,721,620	12,196	19,123,328	9
1858-	192,847,825	11,379	17,842,272	9
1859-	217,827,197	14,598	22,889,664	10
1860-	223,575,285	16,123	25,280,864	11

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